The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Manchukuo Recognition and the "Consortium" Loan Issue

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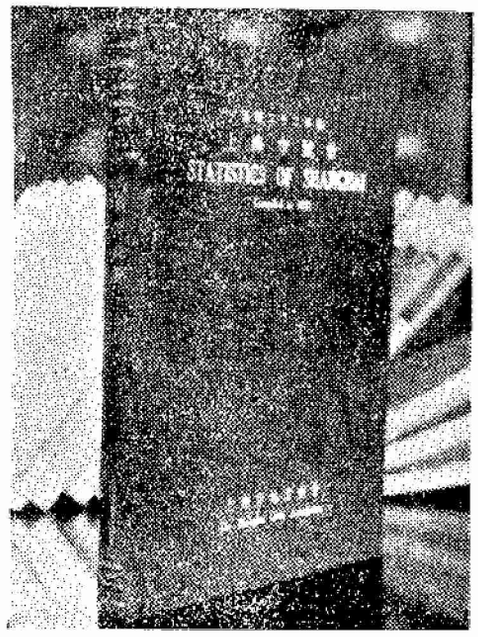

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BRAZIL MOVES TO BAN FURTHER JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

THE United States of Brazil, largest country of South America, is taking steps to restrict further Japanese immigration. According to a report from Rio de Janeiro published in the Japanese newspapers on March 21 some 130 deputies of the Brazilian National Assembly have signed a bill providing for an amendment to the constitution which would restrict further Japanese immigration to two percent of the number now in the country. The present Japanese population in the country according to the report is about 150,000 hence two percent would restrict the immigration to about 3,500 annually. The Japanese were planning to send some 20,000 to the country this year, hence the proposed amendment to the Brazilian constitution has caused a considerable stir in Japan which has been accompanied by the usual threats of retaliation. What method the Brazilian National Assembly will finally adopt in restricting Japanese immigration is not known since there appears to be some difference of opinion as to whether it should be done by ordinary legislation or a constitutional amendment, but that some action will be taken appears certain. There is special interest in the subject at the present due to Japan's efforts to induce the United States government to lift the ban against all Japanese immigration into that country and place the Japanese on a quota basis similar to the method applied with respect to immigration from European countries.

The Japanese foreign office has appointed numerous committees for the purpose of putting pressure on the Brazilian government, one scheme being to restrict the importation of Brazil's chief product, coffee, into Japan. Thus far, however, the Japanese have not threatened to take military reprisals as they did in Manchuria when the Chinese prohibited the sale of land to Japanese or colonization projects by Japan's Korean subjects.

Although Brazil has a territory considerably larger than that of the United States on the North American continent, the population of Brazil is only about 40,000,000 or one-third of that of the republic to the north. Brazil's objection to

further Japanese immigration is therefore not due to fear of over-population, but is due entirely to apprehension that the Japanese have colonial designs on the lower Amazon valley. Much was said in the discussions in the Brazilian National Assembly about the dangers involved in permitting the Japanese to build up a compact non-assimilable racial group within their country which might serve in future as the object of military aggression despite the fact that Brazil falls within the scope of the American Monroe Doctrine which was designed for the purpose of preventing European countries from extending their colonial activities to the American continents. Incidentally there appears to be a considerable discrepancy in the actual figures pertaining to the Japanese population in Brazil for while the Japanese news reports claimed their nationals number from 150,000 to 165,000, the number cited in such publications as the *World Almanac* is only 29,000. But this obviously must be incorrect for the *Japan Year Book* quotes the census of 1931 as stating the Japanese population in Brazil numbers 119,740, consisting of 68,112 males and 51,628 females. The first Japanese went to Brazil in 1908, but the great increase in the number of immigrants has been in recent years due to official stimulus on the part of the Japanese government and subsidized steamship lines. Most of the Japanese are engaged in the coffee industry.

That the apprehensions of the Brazilians are not greatly different from the feeling that previously prevailed in California is indicated in reports which have appeared in the newspapers since the publication of the original reports from Rio de Janeiro early this year. For example Yasujiro Tsutsumi, Japanese parliamentary vice-minister of overseas affairs in a recent article in the *Gendai* urged upon Japan's colonists abroad to build up their own civilization and industrial development, rather than become assimiliated in the local populations. Mr. Tsutsumi particularly regretted that the large Japanese populations in Hawaii (146,000) and in the United States (103,000 largely centered in California) had more or less drifted away from Japanese ideas and ideals and were in process of becoming assimilated. He stated that where the Japanese had maintained their identity the results had been more beneficial to Japan in the matter of remittances to the home-land and in stimulating the export trade and steamship business. He said that remittances to the homeland from overseas Japanese in 1932 amounted to Yen 157,000,000 which played an important part in Japan's international accounts. Mr. Tsutsumi declared, "I hope all ambitious youths will go to foreign countries to achieve success. Our emigrants, present and future, should open up new culture in their respective destinations and should not spare their unremitting efforts to build up an entirely new industrial regime in those places with just as much enthusiasm as that with which the Anglo-Saxons laid down in establishing the present civilization and industry in the United States." According to Mr. Tsutsumi's figures there are now 691,000 Japanese residing overseas, the numbers listed, aside from those referred to in the foregoing being as follows: China and Siberia 55,500, Philippines and South Seas Islands 37,000, South America excluding Brazil 27,600, Canada 19,600, Central America 6,900, Europe 3,700, Australia 3,500 and Africa 150. In the concluding part of his article he was not so enthusiastic about the future prospects of Japanese migration to Manchuria, stating that only two groups of 500 each (armed and militarily subsidized) had settled in Manchuria since the Japanese intervention in 1931. Reasons for Japan's failure in Manchuria were given as the climate and inability of the Japanese to compete with lower-priced Chinese and Korean labor.

THE INTEREST ACCOUNT OF THE SHANGHAI BUS CO.

THE *Review* is in receipt of a letter from Arnhold & Co., Ltd., who are the general managers for the Shanghai Omnibus Company, containing the information that the interest rate charged by E. D. Sassoon Banking Co., Ltd. to the Bus Co. on the amount of their overdraft on current account was seven per cent for the first nine months of 1933 and was then reduced to six and one-quarter per cent—which, it is stated is lower than the rate charged by local banks on current accounts.

This was by way of correction of a surmise contained in the following paragraph in an editorial in *The Review* of March 24:

> An examination of the accounts shows an item of interest of $112,029.01—evidently eight percent per annum (approximately) on a sum of $1,439,209.52, shown as being owed to E. D. Sassoon Banking Co., Ltd.

We are glad to print this correct information, but at the same time wish to point out that the method of publishing accounts used in the annual report of the Bus Company is calculated to cause just such an erroneous impression. Company accounts generally in Shanghai are far from explicit enough, and shareholders who have been going for years without dividends, while closely affiliated interests are drawing fair revenues, are inclined to be critical. It was explained by Mr. Arnhold at the annual meeting of the Bus Company held Mar. 20 that during the year the indebtedness to the E. D. Sassoon Banking Co. was reduced from $1,676,654.73 to $1,439,209.52. Had this been shown in the accounts, as it fairly might have been, no wrong assumption could have arisen. And the point that the Bus Co. shareholders, who do not also share in the profits of the E. D. Sassoon Banking House, are interested in, still remains: When *will* the Bus Company pay a dividend?

It is not out of place here to mention that of all public utilities in Shanghai the Bus Co. seems to have the least conception of its duty to serve the public. The guiding heads of this concern are much of the same breed as the original

Vanderbilt was branded: "The public be damned." Mr. Arnhold is the guiding spirit of the Bus Co. for better or worse. The Bus Co.'s attitude as reflected by Mr. Arnhold was discussed in connection with the recent Municipal elections by the *North China Daily News* the senior British organ, as follows:—

> "Mr. Arnhold's poll shows an increase of 348 votes over last year's figures but his position is lower. He stands eighth, whereas in 1933 he was fifth on the list. That change cannot be entirely dismissed by pointing to general solidarity of the figures as a whole. Mr. Arnhold is known to have been an admirable loyal Vice-Chairman and to have displayed all his wonted qualities of driving force and shrewd perception in energetically serving the Ratepayers on the Council. Unfortunately for him public attention has been lately rivetted with more persistence than usual on the dissatisfaction felt with the Bus services for which his firm is responsible. Still more unfortunately perhaps, in addressing the shareholders of the Company the other day on the eve of the election, he appeared to show a lack of sympathy with complaints as voiced in the "local press." That was, to put it mildly, a tactical error which, had the contest been anything more than farcical, might have cost him his seat. It is not unreasonable to suggest that it lost him a number of votes sufficient to relegate him to a position by which, perhaps, his services as a former Chairman and actual Vice-Chairman have been scurvily recognized."

Some Significant Elements in the Municipal Election

AT the International Settlement Municipal Election held on March 26 and 27 nine candidates were elected who will serve on the Council for the period of one year. Those elected were:

Name	*Votes Received*	*Nationality*	*Connection*
T. Funatsu	1,558	Japanese	Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Association
O. Okamoto	1,547	Japonese	Shanghai Finance and Real Estate Co.
E. B. Macnaghten	1,519	British	British-American Tobacco Co.
J. H. Liddell	1,421	British	Liddell Bros. and Co.
E. F. Harris	1,420	British	Sun Life Insurance Co.
P. W. Massey	1,386	British	Shanghai Land Investment Co.
C. S. Franklin	1,375	American	Lawyer
H. E. Arnhold	1,362	British	Arnhold and Co.
J. W. Carney	1,350	American	Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.

Another candidate, A. W. Beaumont, a Belgian, publisher of a local weekly newspaper, who ran on an independent platform received only 338 votes and was defeated. Beaumont's low vote was due to the fact that he was boycotted by the Japanese.

According to the official report of the Municipal Council announcing the results of the balloting, the total number of votes cast was 1,787, the largest ever recorded in a municipal election, but even this figure was considerably less than half of the total of those entitled to vote which was reported as 3,858.

Since the Chinese are not permitted to vote for the foreign candidates, this means that the figure 1,787 represented votes cast by foreign residents of Japanese, American, British or other European nationalities, but since the Japanese voting strength in the Settlement is estimated at approximately 800 it means that they control nearly half the voting strength, hence dominated the election. When the Japanese voting strength of 800 is deducted from the total foreign votes cast in the election (1,787) it leaves 987 and when this figure is deducted from the total possible foreign vote it leaves 2,063 foreign voters of American and various European nationalities who did not have sufficient interest in the election to cast their votes. As a matter of fact the increased vote this year, which was 133 more than those cast last year, probably was due to the candidacy of Beaumont as he made a special effort to arouse interest in his so-called "independent" platform. The fact that only 987 out of a total foreign (non-Japanese) voting strength of 3,050 took the trouble to vote indicates the woeful lack of interest on the part of the foreign community in the conduct of municipal affairs in the International Settlement—a direct result of the monopolization of municipal activities by a small clique which has prevailed here for so many years. As mentioned in previous discussions of this subject in *The Review* the municipal administration has degenerated to such a point that no one regards the members of the Council as representatives of the community, but as representatives of special interests which benefit from the municipal administration. This is best indicated in the status of H. E. Arnhold, a director of the firm of Arnhold and Company, Ltd., which in turn is owned by the so-called Sassoon interests. This concern owns hotels, office buildings, apartment houses and other extensive real estate interests in the Settlement and in addition controls the company which has a monopolistic franchise to operate buses on the public streets. However, Arnhold is not alone in this "personal" or company representation for an inspection of the list of successful candidates with their business affiliations indicates a general tendency in the same direction. For example, P. W. Massey represents the Shanghai Land Investment Company, largest British real estate concern in the city; O. Okamoto, one of the Japanese candidates represents the Shanghai Finance and Real Estate Company, a Japanese concern, while C. S. Franklin one of the American candidates is attorney for the Asia Realty Company, an American real estate interest. Thus, out of the nine members on the Council four represent land-owning or land-holding interests, the chief beneficiaries of the abnormal system which prevails in the International Settlement.

When the foreign settlement was originally organized it was regarded as a place where foreigners might reside and conduct their trading operations, hence the original members of the council represented trading or shipping interests with the occasional addition of bankers whose interests also were primarily in trade. It was for the protection of these important trading interests that the system of exterritoriality was invented and was incorporated into the various commerical treaties between China and foreign states. But as the system has developed in recent years the trading interests have been

subordinated to local real estate investment interests which are not primarily concerned with trade. Thus as the situation stands today the foreign powers, particularly America and Great Britain are put to heavy expense to protect the existing status of the Settlement, but the chief beneficiaries are not the trading interests of the two countries, but real estate owners who wax fat from high rentals exacted from tenants who are interested in trade. Also, owing to the abnormal and antiquated taxation system which prevails here, the tenants of the office buildings and apartment houses are compelled to pay most of the taxes for the upkeep of the foreign administration, while the owners of the buildings pay little or nothing on the buildings and are only taxed on the assessed value of the land. Shanghai has thus become a unique paradise for the investor in real estate, offices and apartment buildings, for they pay no taxes to the foreign governments which send troops and fleets here for the protection of the Settlement. Also they pay practically no taxes to the Chinese government and only a minor portion of the expense of maintaining the administration within the Settlement. Recently, as a result of the economic depression thousands of tenants particularly retail shops have been unable to pay their rents, causing a general agitation for rent and taxation reduction. The Shanghai Property Owners' Association which represents the large real estate interests held a meeting on March 23, upon which occasion the chairman of the organization declared that unless the agitation for rent-reduction was stopped "grave consequences will arise," meaning apparently that the real estate interests might be compelled to reduce their dividends.

Since the Settlement was originally British and the British population was most numerous they have managed to maintain control, thus out of nine foreign members on the Council five are of British nationality. Prior to the world war the Russians and Germans were each given one representative on the administrative body but since these groups lost their exterritorial "rights" they no longer have any political voice. Their places have been taken by the Japanese and the Americans who have each been "given" two places on the Council. But while the Americans usually have been content to accept the crumbs which drop from the British table, the Japanese have not and by lumping their votes have come to exercise a potent influence. In their undeclared war at Shanghai early in 1932 the Japanese undoubtedly had in mind the actual seizure of the Settlement, but were frustrated in that ambitious plan. Now they apparently are content to "lump" their votes (800 out of a total of 1,787) for favored candidates. According to an article dealing with the Japanese method of voting which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on March 28 the Japanese Ratepayers (tax-payers) Association which is controlled by Japanese officials, hands out printed slips with definite instructions to the Japanese voters telling them which candidates to support. In the recent election the Japanese apparently had agreed to support the British "slate" in exchange for some unannounced consideration, supposedly connected with the decision to oppose the Chinese demand for four additional members on the council, which, had it been granted would have given the Chinese equal voting strength with the foreigners.

Mention of Chinese representation on the Municipal Council of the International Settlement also brings up further interesting and significant elements in the abnormal situation which prevails here, for while the Settlement is controlled by foreigners the Chinese population within the Settlement outnumbers the foreigners at the ratio of about 16 to 1 and the Chinese pay anywhere from 60 to 80 percent of the local taxation revenues which support the administration. As a result of serious disturbances and a boycott following the so-called May 30 incidents of 1925 which involved the shooting of Chinese students and laborers by the local British police, the foreigners agreed to the Chinese demands for representation on the Council. At first the Chinese were given three members, later increased to five, and in addition were given places on important municipal committees. Several weeks ago the Chinese demanded four additional places, but as stated in the foregoing, this was rejected apparently as a result of a secret political deal between the Japanese and the British. It is obvious, however, that the Chinese will not much longer put up with their inferior status, for they have organized their local Chinese Ratepayers Association and are going about municipal affairs in a business-like manner. According to a recent report of their organization it was shown that the Chinese property interests in the Settlement have a voting strength of 5,200 or nearly three times the normal voting strength of the entire foreign population, including the Japanese. With this voting strength at their command it is obvious that the Chinese will not permanently permit the small foreign population to dominate the administration of their chief commercial metropolis. This is evidenced not only in the constant Chinese pressure for a larger voting strength on the Municipal Council, but of far greater importance in the Chinese decision to construct an entirely new city in native territory, strategically located in the area between the International Settlement and the mouth of the Yangtsze river at Woosung. For many months the Chinese have been engaged in the construction of new municipal buildings and other civic development projects which, when completed will make the dirty, congested and insanitary foreign settlements highly undesirable as places of residence. This will also have the ultimate effect of "deflating" the abnormal real estate situation which results from the artificial foreign protection accorded to the Settlement because the new Chinese city due to its location nearer tide-water will have many natural advantages over the foreign areas. It was a fear of this eventuality which inspired certain foreign interests two years ago in their propaganda for the creation of an extensive "free city" (protected by the Powers) which would embrace all of the territory radiating back for many miles from the

mouth of the Yangtsze river, and including, of course, the district in which the Chinese are building their civic center and new model municipality. At least two of the successful candidates in the recent municipal election advocated the use of force in the settlement of outstanding issues with the Chinese authorities in the event of the failure of peaceful negotiations. Perhaps this was what A. W. Beaumont the defeated "independent" candidate had in mind when he declared that the conflict of interests at Shanghai "contained the seeds of a world war in the Orient."

The Problem of Manchukuo Recognition

THAT the Japanese military authorities are bringing strong pressure on the Chinese Government to force recognition of Manchukuo is obvious. From all quarters come reports regarding the serious situation in north China. Chang Chi, veteran member of the Kuomintang and member of high committees in both party and government, declared that his recent trip through Hopei, Honan and Shensi had convinced his that the situation in north China, particularly Hopei province was not only serious but actually alarming. He said that while Shanhaikwan and Kupeikow, important passes in the Great Wall, had been returned to Chinese control in name, the actual power and control remains in the hands of the Japanese military. Tang Yu-jen, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who also made an inspection trip to the north, declared that the situation in that area was not only serious but hopeless. He was extremely pessimistic regarding the future. Huang Fu, chairman of the political readjustment committee at Peiping has announced his intention of proceeding to Hankow, Nanchang and Nanking for the purpose of discussing the crisis with Chang Hsueh-liang, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wei and other officials of the Government.

All evidence points to the fact that Japan is again threatening an invasion of north China, her motive being to force the National Government to enter into negotiations with the objective of Manchukuo recognition. Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister, now in Shanghai has repeatedly announced his intention of returning to Tokyo but he has been telling Nanking officialdom that it is necessary for him to receive China's answer before he departs.

Whether Japan will again venture to stir up another international hornets nest by driving on Peiping and Tientsin is extremely problematical. But the Japanese are themselves in a serious predicament internationally unless they can compel China to recognize Manchukuo. The Japanese Government must officially notify the Powers before the end of the present year regarding her intentions with respect to the forth-coming naval conference—meaning that Japan must state definitely whether or not she intends to demand naval parity with America and Great Britain.

Both America and Britain have informed Japan that they are opposed to any material changes in the present 5:5:3 naval status and also have informed Japan that it will be necessary to again discuss the whole Far Eastern situation in the event Japan insists upon a change in the present naval ratio. Therefore Japan wants to clear up her relations with China prior to the convening of the next armament conference—particularly is she anxious to have China recognize Manchukuo for that would eliminate the Manchurian issue as a source of conflict at the Conference. Also it would tie China's hands and prevent the Chinese delegation from bringing up Manchuria as they did the Shantung question at the Washington Conference in 1921-1922.

Furthermore, China's recognition of Manchukuo would immediately clear the way for everybody else to recognize the puppet state—in which event all could sit down at the arms conference table without any ghosts hovering in the background. Japan then might be willing to accept a minority naval status, with certain readjustments sufficient to save the faces of her warlords.

Manchukuo therefore constitutes the crux of the international problem and so long as China withholds recognition everybody is unhappy. As a matter of fact it is not unlikely that China has received strong hints from various European quarters that certain benefits in the form of loans or otherwise might be forthcoming if China would only recognize Manchukuo and patch up her troubles with Japan. The propaganda emanating from London and Paris following the exchange of the Hirota-Hull notes, alleging that the United States was planning to recognize Manchukuo, indicates the way certain European interests are thinking on this issue. But the European propagandists were wrong because the United States is not going to recognize Manchukuo—not unless China does it herself!

That China's refusal to recognize Manchukuo entails heavy sacrifices goes without saying. It is holding up numerous development projects which the officials of the National Government would like to inaugurate. Also it is keeping north China in constant turmoil, and that is having a demoralizing effect on the whole political and economic situation.

But while China's recognition of Manchukuo would greatly benefit Japan and certain imperialistic interests over the world which are financially interested in Japan, it would be disastrous to China. It would constitute proof that Japan was right and China was wrong over the whole Manchurian issue. Furthermore it would place China completely under the domination of the warlords of Japan and set back democratic development on the continent of Asia for at least a half century. It would cancel all the gains which

China has made in the past decade in the re-establishment of her national sovereignty and would convert the nation into an appendage of the Imperial Japanese Empire. Chinese officials of independent minds would be forced to seek refuge in other lands and their places would be taken by subsidized puppets similar to those who are now functioning in Manchuria.

Japan is now in a desperate financial, economic and political predicament because she overreached herself on the Manchurian issue. But if she could force China to recognize Manchukuo, that would immediately change the whole international situation in Japan's favor. Japan could then borrow unlimited sums abroad for the purpose of consolidating her position in Asia and converting China into a genuine colonial dependency.

There is no questioning the fact that conditions in north China are serious because of Japanese threats and pressure. It may even become more serious should the Japanese warlords decide to throw discretion to the winds and embark on further military adventures. But while the situation in north China is serious and may become worse in the event of further Japanese aggression, it would become completely hopeless not only in north China but all over the country in the event China caved in and voluntarily accepted Japanese dictation on the vitally important issue of Manchukuo recognition!

Is Japan Blocking "Consortium" Loan to China?

TASS News Agency, the official Soviet service, published a report alleging that Japan is blocking an attempt on the part of a "consortium" of foreign bankers to advance a large loan to China. The *Tass* report was immediately denied by about everybody concerned in Far Eastern affairs, the denials being so spontaneous and unanimous as to excite suspicion that there may have been something to the Russian charge. From the standpoint of specific charges that a number of occidental bankers are actually in China negotiating with Chinese officialdom for a financial advance to China, it has been difficult to obtain confirmation. But from a general standpoint the *Tass* allegations probably were entirely correct for Japan has no intention of permitting China to obtain an independent loan. There is no secret about this because the subject was mentioned in the Japanese Diet and furthermore the Japanese kicked up a sufficient row about the American cotton and wheat loan to indicate Japan's intentions. Should China be able to obtain a large independent loan for extensive industrial development projects and railway construction, it would have the effect of nullifying Japan's ambitions with respect to the formation of a "Japan-China-Manchukuo" economic bloc or alliance.

There have been numerous reports that the Japanese have submitted their own private financial scheme to the Nanking Government which includes the refunding of the defaulted Nishihara loans and—of course—China's recognition of Manchukuo. The Japanese undoubtedly have made promises that if China will accept the scheme that plenty of capital will be available for Chinese reconstruction. Japan, of course, does not have the capital available, in fact is on the verge of national bankrupty, but if China would swallow the Japanese bait, refund the Nishihara loans and recognize Manchukuo, then Japan could go into the international money market and obtain plenty of new capital not only for her own uses but also for consolidating her military and economic control over China. From then on Japan would have a strangle-hold on China and the Japanese "Monroe Doctrine" would be an actuality.

When T. V. Soong, former National Finance Minister returned from his trip to the United States and Europe about six months ago there were rumors of loans in circulation but nothing further than the American cotton and wheat loan of U. S. $50,000,000, later reduced to $20,000,000, developed. Whether any foreign bankers have arrived in China since that time for the purpose of making loans is not known, but if they have China has ample historical grounds for moving most cautiously because of past sad experiences with bankers "consortiums." A list of all of the so-called "consortium" or "group" loans or attempts to lend China money in the past would fill several columns of *The Review*. Whenever China gets into a serious economic or political predicament someone usually comes along and offers a loan but there usually are strings attached which make the situation highly undesirable from the standpoint of future generations which would have to shoulder the consequences. Without having any further information than that which has appeared in the newspapers, it would not be surprising if the present scheme, if such exists, to lend China a large sum of money is not connected in one way or another with the Japanese attempt to force a recognition of Manchukuo. Therefore it would be well for the Chinese peeople to examine the situation closely and insist that no consortium loans or schemes be undertaken until the Manchurian issue has been settled and settled justly, otherwise it may be discovered too late that China has bartered her birthright for the proverbial mess of pottage.

China's first sad experiences with "consortium" loans was in connection with Yuan Shih-kai's plan to make himself emperor. Then there was the so-called "new" consortium which was formed by J. P. Morgan and Company at the Versailles Conference for the announced purpose of ending international financial rivalries in China. But as it worked out China was barred from the international money markets while Morgan and his associates were left free to finance Japan. Thomas W. Lamont, who was

Morgan's representative in the long consortium negotiations in the Far East following the world war made a great point of his attempt to eliminate international financial competition and preserve China's territorial integrity, but it was not many months later that Mr. Lamont was very busy trying to make a loan to the Japanese government-controlled South Manchuria Railway, the object of which was to further Japanese economic aggression in China's northeastern provinces. The scheme was killed because of Chinese opposition first, and later on the opposition of the U. S. State Department, on the ground that it infringed the American open door policy.

"Perry Day" to Cement American-Japanese Friendship

A bulletin of the Foreign Policy Association of America issued March 30 declared that the recent exchange of letters between the Japanese Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, and the U.S. Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, indicated that there is to be no change in America's policy of not recognizing Manchukuo. Commenting at length upon the interchange of notes, the bulletin stated that the letters were important, although their effect is chiefly of a psychological nature, tending to relieve the strain placed upon Japanese-American relations by the establishment of Manchukuo. The bulletin also said: "The fact that Mr. Hull's reply was not made until March 3 and publication was delayed until March 21 constitutes clear intimation that the United States policy of non-recognition is not affected."

In the meantime, America seems to be experiencing a wave of pro-Japanese sentiment, the evident effect of expertly-conducted Japanese propaganda (this for the benefit of the "high-brows"), and of the orders for American products which Japan has placed with discriminating care and thus has played upon the profit motive of hard-pressed American manufacturers. Japanese propagandists have scored heavily by resuscitating memories of Commodore Perry, who on March 30, 1854, signed the treaty signalizing the opening of Japan to foreign trade—and particularly with the United States of America. The anniversary of this date has in past years been generally forgotten, but now it seems that the day is not only to to be celebrated unofficially, but a recent Washington telegram stated that U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has accepted the suggestion of the American Chamber of Commerce for the establishment of a "Perry Day" commemorating the first treaty of friendship and peace between Japan and the United States. "The Perry Treaty," said Mr. Hull, "laid the solid foundations upon which were built the edifice of durable and reciprocally beneficial friendship. Today as 80 years ago our relations with Japan, like our relations with other countries, rest upon a base of peace and friendship." Mr. Hull added that in the field of commerce and industry the two nations are pursuing the same path without conflict, a fact which is creating a common benefit for all humanity. Chambers of Commerce in the Pacific coast regions of the United States, including Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, and also New York, held "Perry Day" celebrations. The Japanese Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota addressed a personal message to the institutions in the United States expressing his deep sense of satisfaction over the maintenance of close relations between the two countries since the beginning of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries. "Deeming it very opportune that on this day Perry Day is being celebrated by the two nations across the Pacific," Mr. Hirota hoped that "peace, order and co-operation will forever mark the diplomatic relations between the two countries and that the era of peace will be ushered in, true to the name of the ocean which separates the two countries." Viscount Ishii, a member of the Japanese Privy Coucil and at one time Japanese diplomatic envoy to the United States, broadcast a speech in honor of the occasion to the United States from the radio station in Tokyo. He was introduced to the American listeners-in by Joseph Clark Grew, the American Ambassador in Tokyo. In the evening, Mr. Amou, Chief of the Intelligence Section of the Foreign Office, also broadcasted a speech throughout the land in celebration of the occasion. Then also a Tokyo message April 2 said that "prompted by a sincere desire to promote good relations between Japan and the United States," Foreign Minister Hirota is at present reportedly considering a conclusion of a new treaty with the United States Government prior to the opening of the Washington Conference, to attain the sense of security in regard to the political situation of both countries. Concrete discussions in regard to the matter will take place between the Foreign Minister and Hiroshi Saito, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, who is expected to be called back to Tokyo sometime during May. The Foreign Minitser is reported to be of the opinion that in order to prevent the Washington conference from facing ruin, the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the United States and Japan is of paramount importance. Mr. Saito is scheduled to return to Washington early in September and then start a series of conferences with Claude A. Swanson, U. S. Secretary of Navy, and Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State.

It is reliably reported that Foreign Minister Hirota is now planning to recall nearly all the important diplomatic representatives in foreign countries to report to the Foreign Office. Kenkichi Horiuchi, Japanese Consul General in New York, has been appointed to the post of Chief of the Investigation Section of the Foreign Office; Shoichi Nakayama, First Secretary of the Legation, has been promoted to the post of councillor of the Japanese Legation in China; Hidemasa Okamoto, Secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Manchukuo; Nobuo Watanabe, has been appointed Chief of the Second Section of the Europe-America Bureau of the Foreign Office; Teiichiro Takaoka, Secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Second Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union.

Prince Fumimaro Konoe, President of the Japanese House of Peers, will visit the United States in a private capacity, leaving Yokohama on May 17. He is sending his son to be educated in America.

A Tokyo message March 29 stated that the Japanese Naval authorities will act on the principle at the forthcoming Washington Conference that Japan's navy shall have "enough ships to defend the nation and insufficient to attack."

Recants After Prison Experience

Manabu Sano, former professor of social economy in the Waseda University and one of the prominent leaders of the Nippon Kyosanto, or the Japanese Communist Party, at the second public hearing against him in Tokyo April 2 gave evidence showing that he had turned his faith to anti-communism during his custody in prison, as also had four other leaders who had been arrested simultaneously. "To throw out of this country the comintern formulae, its internationalism and its opportunism must be the only way left for the Japanese proletariat to capture the true freedom of the nation," he is reported to have told to the Court.

Twenty-two patriotic groups of laborers, including the Nippon Sangyo Rodo Club (Japanese Industrial Workers Club), held a joint meeting April 3 in the compound of the Fukagawa Park, for the purpose of solemnizing the first Nippon Rodo-sai, or the Japanese Labor Day, which had been proposed against the activities of the communistic laborers, under a slogan of 'Down with the Red May Day!'

"Pravda" Comments on Letters Between Hirota and Hull

Moscow *Pravda* commented upon the exchange of letters between Foreign Minister Hirota and U. S. Secretary of State Hull, as follows:—"Striving to 'neutralise' one front, i.e., the United States, in order to have a free hand for further conquests on the Asiatic mainland, and in order to 'restore the traditional Japanese-American friendship,' Japan proposes that America recognise Manchukuo, that China be removed from the League of Nations, that America cancel the law directed against Japanese immigration, and particularly that America consent to equality of military and naval forces of the two countries. . . . . "The diplomatic acts of Japan show the aggravation of the contradictions between the Imperialists on the Pacific, also the feverish work of Japanese diplomacy in connection with preparations for military eventualities on the Asiatic mainland."

Huge Railway Income in Japan Results from Boom in Military Industries

Favored by the boom in the milltary industries, the national railways in Japan are reaping huge profits. As against the estimated increase of railway income of Yen 41,000,000 above the revenue of the previous year, it has already reached Yen 44,881,000 above the total revenue of the previous fiscal year, (on March 26.) At present, the railway authorities are earning at an average of Yen 200,000 daily above the estimated revenue.

British Subject Held in Japan on Communist Charge

W. M. Bickerton, a New Zealander, has been detained by the Japanese Police since March 13. He is charged with communist activities. The police deny that they have resorted to third degree methods for the purpose of extracting a confession from Mr. Bickerton, and they promise to expedite the examination. Mr. Bickerton is a teacher in a Japanese government higher school in Tokyo.

"Blood Brotherhood" Priest Inoue, on Trial, Says He Was Spy in China

The trial of the 14 members of the so-called Blood Brotherhood League, including the priest Nissho-Inoue, the ringleader, was resumed at the Tokyo District Court March 27. The accused are on trial for the untimely deaths of the Former Finance Minister, Junnosuke Inoue in 1932, and the late Baron Takuma Dan, Japan's influential financier and head of the Mitsui concern, in 1933. Questioned by the Presiding Judge, Nissho Inoue stated that he graduated from Maebashi Middle School and entered the Toyo (Oriental) Society's College in Tokyo in 1910, from which he withdrew after two years' study. He said he later went over to Manchuria and during the time of internal troubles in China, he acted as a spy.

Death Roll of 1,912 at Hakodate

The official figures place the total dead in the recent Hakodate conflagration at 1,912, including those drowned and frozen.

Manchukuo Officials Honored in Japan

On the occasion of the Jimmu-tenno Sai, the anniversary of the demise of the first ruler of the Japanese Empire, Emperor Jimmu, which is a national holiday in Japan, a large meeting to welcome the Manchukuo official delegates including the Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu and the Finance Minister Hsi Hsia was held at the Japan Youngmen's Hall in the outer precincts of the Meiji Shrine, April 2.

Premier Viscount Saito this week visited the Prime Minister of Manchukuo, Cheng Hsiao-hsu, and the Finance Minister, Hsi Hsia, who are at present in Tokyo as the Manchukuo Emperor's personal representatives to the Japanese Throne, and conferred with them on the strengthening of the economic tie between the two countries.

More than 35,000 primary school teachers of both sexes assembled in the square in front of the Imperial Palace April 2 to be inspected by the Emperor, to celebrate the birth to the Japanese throne of the Crown Prince in December last year.

Japan May Withdraw from Labor Convention

If various other foreign nations take what the Japanese consider oppressive measures against Japan's commercial rights at the 18th session of the International Labor Conferenoe in Geneva to be held for three weeks commencing June 7, Japan will be forced to take such steps as to announce her withdrawal from the convention, according to reports in Government circles in Tokyo.

Shanghai-Sinkiang Air Service to Be Resumed in Near Future

According to information from the Eurasia Aviation Company, the Shanghai-Sinkiang air service, which has been suspended since the outbreak of civil war in Sinkiang, is expected to be resumed shortly, now that General Ma Chung-ying's Mohammedan troops have evacuated Hami.

The China National Aviation and the Eurasia Aviation Corporation have decided to amalgamate their offices in Nanking and Shanghai. Chou Shih-an has been appointed Director of the Joint Office in Nanking.

China Made Plane Crashes at Wenchow

The *Kiang Feng*, China-made seaplane hopped off from the Lunghwa naval base April 1 on a South-China coastal trip, after having been delayed by bad weather. Captain Hsu Chen-chi, in charge, intended to made his first stop at Foochow, but crashed near Wenchow as the result of engine trouble and was seriously injured. Captain Wong Chung-hung was sent to Wenchow in a Sikorsky naval plane to investigate the wreck and to attend the injured pilot, who was sent to a hospital in Wenchow.

Passenger and mail service on the newly constructed Canton-Lungchow (Kwangsi) Airway was inaugurated April 1. An airplane will take off from Canton every Monday and Friday and return every Tuesday and Saturday.

Air Mail Service from England to China Suggested

The possibility of organizing an air mail service from England to China, was raised in the House of Commons March 26. The whole question was under active consideration, according to Sir Philip Sassoon, who added, however, that matters had not yet sufficiently advanced for any useful statement, in regard to routes, etc., to be made.

C.N.A.C. Operation Manager Addresses Y.M.C.A. Audience

W. L. Bond, operations manager of the China National Aviation Corporation, in a talk at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. March 27, said that while commercial aviation actually dated back to 1929, when the Chinese Ministry of Communications and the American-financed China Airways Company started air mail lines in this section of the country, no real progress was possible until their merger into the present China National Aviation Corporation in 1931. The Chinese government owns 55 per cent of the controlling shares in the company; the remaining 45 per cent is held by the Curtiss-Wright interests, which about a year ago passed into the hands of the Pan-American Airways. The speaker spoke of the difficulties the C.N.A.C. had to face in starting their airlines, and he said that it is very encouraging that so much has been done during a short perion of three years. He expressed confidence that another three years will find China comparing favorably with other countries in mileages of air routes.

Commander Frank M. Hawks, in a radio address in Shanghai Mar. 26, declared that he found the air mail situation in the United States "something of a mystery" and that his acquaintanceship with transport company executives inclined him to believe that the Government's cancellation actions were unfair. "It does not seem to me," he continued, "a justifiable act before a fair trial had been carried out to definitely determine the parties at fault," thus backing up the opinion expressed by Colonel Lindbergh in the United States at the time the contracts were cancelled.

U. S. Mails to Go Back to Private Lines in Near Future

Temporary contracts with commercial aviation companies for flying the United States airmails will be awarded within a fortnight, according to Postmaster General James A. Farley. All fears that the Government planned to establish an independent airmail service under the supervision of the Post Office Deparment have now subsided. Until the new contracts can be awarded the U.S. Air Corps will fly the mails on a restricted basis, covering nine of the principal routes.

Airplane Crashes While on Way to "Cheliuskin"

The famous Arctic explorer, Ushakov, who together with the pilot Levanevsky flew from Nome, Alaska, to Wancarem, to assist in the rescue of the "Cheliuskin" expedition, reported Mar. 31 that the airplane crashed near Cape Onman. The pilot Levanevsky received injuries about the face. The plane was later repaired and the journey continued.

Radio Club Formed in Moscow

The first radio amateurs' club has been opened in Moscow. The club has a construction laboratory, a short-wave station, a television room, a measuring and experimental laboratory, and a library of Russian and foreign literature on radio.

Soviet "Automatic" Stratostat to Make Flight this Month

The "automatic" stratosphere balloon which is now being completed in Leningrad, and is to make its flight this month, is designed for a maximum height of 40 kilometres—some 24 miles. It consists of a number of balloons, of two metres each in diameter, and a gondola.

Mille. M. Hilz, the French aviatrix, who recently arrived in Shanghai from Tokyo; en-route to Paris, on her return journey, was entertained by members of the French community at a cocktail party in the Cercle Francais March 31.

British Flier Hurt in London-Australia Flight

The British flier Brook who started Mar. 28 in an attempt to lower the existing world record for solo flight from London to Australia, crashed in the heart of the Sevennes Mountains (France) his plane being completely wrecked and the flier himself severely injured.

Indians Revive Swaraj Party to Fight in Forthcoming Elections

The All-India Swaraj Party, which has been in abeyance, will be revived to fight the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Assembly, according to a decision reached by the Congress Party, at New Delhi April 1. Under legislation proposed by the British Government the Legislature will be debarred from passing laws of a discriminatory character. In particular it will be unable to pass laws subjecting any British subject or company domiciled in the United Kingdom to any disability or discrimination in the exercise of certain specified rights if a British Indian subject or company would not be subjected in the United Kingdom to a disability or discrimination of a similar character.

Government Armies Score Victories Over "Reds"--- New Developments in Border Regions

High lights in the events of the week:

1. *Government Armies captured many important "Red" strongholds in Kiangsi, Fukien and Szechuan.*
2. *Tibet seeks return of the Panchen Lama.*
3. *Reported fresh independence movement in Southern Sinkiang.*
4. *Liquidation of Sun Tien-ying rebel movement.*
5. *New Japanese menace in North China.*
6. *Nanking-Canton co-operation progresses despite opposition of politicians.*
7. *Liu Kwei-tang rebels retreating towards Kiangsu border.*

ACCORDING to a *Central News Agency* dispatch from Nanchang March 31, the Government troops operating in Nanfeng on Kiangsi-Fukien border have caputred an important Red stronghold at Kwangchang and a large Communist granary of grain and salt. Kwangchang is located about fifty miles north of the Red Capital, Juikin, in southeast Kiangsi. Sinchiao, an important pass between Tehhingkwan (eastern Kiangsi) and Taining (western Fukien), was captured by the 4th Government Division under Lieut.-General Tang En-po on the 24th. The "Reds" subsequently launched a counter-offensive with three army corps, on four successive days, March 24-27. They attacked in turns the Government defence works at Chiuchiapai near Sinchiao with a view to recapturing their old lair. Stiff resistance put up by the Government troops finally repulsed their assaults. The defeated Communists are retreating Southward with the Government forces in hot pursuit of them. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, has decided to wipe out the Reds in Kiangsi within three months. He has ordered the various routes of the Government bandit-suppression forces to prepare for a concerted assault on the Communist brigands.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Route Bandit-suppression forces, has organized a 3rd column composed of Kwangsi troops to re-enforce the two existing columns. According to a Canton telegram, the Southern Route Army has scored another signal victory in the vicinity of Loyan, Kwangchang and Ihuang on Kiangsi-Fukien border, where the Red troops under command of Peng Tei-huai were reported to be completely routed. The battle started with the Reds launching a vigorous attack on the Government position. The Government forces put up a strong resistance and after days and nights of severe fighting, they began to assume the offensive and finally succeeded in breaking up the invading Communists into several columns. It is said that the battle costed the Reds 3,000 killed and wounded.

The Kwangtung troops are launching a determined attack on Chumenling, the most important Red lair in Southern Kiangsi. It is considered that unless Chumenling is captured, there is no way to penetrate into Southern Kiangsi to attack the Soviet Capital, Juikin. The offensive is being carried out by both land and air forces. Gen. Chen Chi-tang has issued strict orders that Chumenling must be captured within the first ten days of April. In order to finance the campaign, the Nanking Ministry of Finance has remitted a sum of $500,000 to Gen. Chen's Headquarters.

According to a report from Canton April 1, Gen. Yu Han-mou, Field-Commander of the 1st Column of the Southern Route Bandit-suppression forces, is now at Kupo, southern Kiangsi, directing the attacks on Yutu, "Red" stronghold in southern Kiangsi. Four full Divisions are being employed to attack the bandit lair in two separate routes. Gen. Yu is said to be shortly leaving for Nanchang by aeroplane to confer with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on behalf of Gen. Chen Chi-tang.

The 2nd Column under General Li Yang-ching is making for Chunmenling, in three separate routes. The 7th Kwangtung Division is attacking Lotang from Chitan in the central route. The 8th Kwangtung Division and the 1st Independent Kwangtung Division are engaged against the marauders at Chunmenling.

Kweihua, an important Red city situated 67 miles southwest of Yenping in Western Fukien, was recaptured by the Government's 10th Division under Gen. Li Mo-an last week. The Red Army garrison of the city fled in two groups to Kienning and Tsingliu, respectively 42 and 25 miles from Kweihua. Min-Hsi, another Red garrison in Western Fukien, was also recovered by the Government units. The 88th Division, pushing towards Kienning on the Fukien-Kiangsi border, has routed the 24th "Red" Division attached to 7th "Red" Army. Due to the joint efforts of the 87th Division and the 10th Division, the Reds at Loyan and Lienkiang, eastern Fukien, have been liquidated. Gen. Chiang Ting-wen, Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Route Bandit-Suppression Forces, having removed his Headquarters from Amoy to Changchow, left for the latter place March 28 to assume personal direction of the campaign against the "Reds." The Government's 3rd and 83rd Divisions have reached Sinchuan, 20 miles from Liencheng, Red lair in Western Fukien. The main forces of the Reds under Chu Teh and Peng Teh-huai are reported to be concentrated at Changting where they are facing a shortage of salt.

In order to strengthen the defense of Central China against Communist raids, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit Suppression Forces in Honan, Anhui, and Hupeh has ordered the Northeastern troops under Gen. Wang I-che and Gen. Ho Chu-kuo to move down south from North China. The order stipulates that these troops must reach their assigned destinations before April 15.

Marshal Chang summoned a conference of the Special Commissioners for the improvement of administration and suppression of the bandits in the various areas of Hupeh and Honan provinces March 31.

Marshal Chang end of last month inspected the troops along the Peiping-Hankow Railway in Honan. He intends to establish his temporary headquarters at Hsin-Yang. Madame Chang returned to Shanghai from Europe April 2.

To strengthen river defense, the Ministry of Navy has assigned the gunboats *Sien Ning* and the *Teh Hing* to patrol the Wusueh-Kiukiang section of the Yangtsze River. The Reds at Fuchihkow near Wusueh are withdrawing into interior upon learning of the arrival of the two vessels.

Gen. Liu Chen-hua, Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit Suppression on Forces for the Honan-Hupeh-Anhwei border, conferred with Marshal Chang March 29, concerning the direction of the Government troops in the border regions. Interviewed, Gen. Liu declared that the Government troops are engaged in erecting block-houses and fortifications in these border districts in order to prevent the return of the Communist brigands to their old lairs.

General Liu has decided to establish a provisional Headquarters at Lihuang, western Anhwei in order to personally supervise the rounding up of the remnant outlaws there.

Another order for the tightening up of the economic blockade in Hupeh has been issued by General Chiang Kai-shek to the Hankow Pacification Headquarters. Public sales offices for foodstuffs will be etsablished at the various strategic passes to control the sale of daily necessities for the people near the bandit-infested areas.

The Communists in Northern Szechuan have started a general retreat northward. They are now holding the line along Tsingkiangtu, Tungkiang, Nankiang and Changchih, while their good supplies are being sent to the Shensi border. It is believed that if they can not hold their present line of defense, they will penetrate into Shensi. Gen. Liu Hsiang has been commended by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for his anti-Communist campaign.

An arrangement designed to eradicate the Reds along the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhui border has been made by the three provincial authorities. This provides for the demarcation of the districts of Changhing and Anki (Chekiang), Ihsing and Liyang (Kiangsu) and Kwangeh and Langki (Anhui) into a bandit-suppression Area.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek telegraphed to the Chekiang Provincial Government March 30, announcing that the second stage of the campaign against the Communists had

begun. He asked the Chekiang authorities to tighten the blockade against the Reds on the Chekiang-Kiangsi border, especially to prevent the smuggling of rice, salt and medicine into Communist districts.

The *Review* received in the week a voluminous Red propaganda document, consisting of 18 single-space typewritten pages of foolscap's size. The document purports to be a report made by Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the "China Soviet Government" before the "Second National Soviet Congress" held at Juikin, "Red Capital of Soviet China," in January this year on the following subjects: "the development of revolution during the past two years of both China and the world, the outcome and experience of the Soviet movement in China since the inauguration of the Soviet Central Government, the growth and consolidation of the Red Army and the increase of the Soviet territory, the intensification of the agrarian revolution, the improvement of the living conditions of the working masses, the emancipation of women, the rise of cultural level." The report is an extract from the Jan. 26th's issue of "Red China," organ of the "Central Government of the Soviet Republic of China," which claims to have circulation of more than 40,000.

Reports from Nanchang discredit the previous telegram that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is planning to visit his native place, Fenghua, in Chekiang, although the Chekiang Provincial Authorities are reported to be making feverish preparations for his reception. Gen. Chiang is now paying special attention to the education of the soldiers and a Special Education Committee has been established with Yang Yung-tai and Mme Chiang and other as members of the Committee. The Committee will also deal with the education in territories affected by the Communist-Bandits. General Chiang has telegraphed to President Wang Ching-wei, asking for the appropriation of $1,200,000. from the returned boxer indemnities for putting his educational program into effect. It is said that the province of Kiangsi will be alloted $400,000, while the provinces of Honan, Fukien, Anhui and Hupeh will receive $200,000 each.

Tibet Seeks Return of Panchen Lama

An important development in the Tibetan situation is the *Reuter* report from Darjeeling March 30 that the Tibetan Government is seeking the return of the Panchen Lama to Tibet. A Tibetan Government deputation with 50 Lama monks arrived at Kalimpong enroute to China to bring back the Tashi Lama, as the Panchen Lama is known in his native country. The deputation hopes to return to Tibet with Panchen Lama before the reincarnation of the late Dalai Lama. The Panchen Lama, if he returns, will become a teacher under the new Dalai Lama. The *Reuter* report points out that this development will have far-reaching effects on the Nanking-Tibetan relations, indicating the Tibetan authorities are favoring cooperation with the Chinese Government. The same report states that two Japanese Lamas are reported to have arrived at Lhassa, capital of Tibet, having passed through Nepal disguised as Tibetans.

Anchin Hutuketu, personal representative, at Lhassa, of the Panchen Lama, in a telegram received March 30, reports that he has left Lhassa for India en route to Nanking He is accompanied by over 50 representatives of leading Monasteries in Tibet, and expects to arrive at the Capital about April 20.

Gen. Huang Mu-sung, Government Special Commissioner to Tibet, continues to be absorbed with the preparations of his trip to Tibet since his appointment four months ago. The latest time fixed for his departure April 1 was apparently not observed, as he is now still in Nanking.

Tibetan troops which penetrated into Sikong several weeks ago have started a general retreat along the Kinsha River since March 20. No reason is announced for the sudden withdrawal.

In order to effect a fundamental solution of the Tibet-Sikong dispute, the National Government has instructed Gen. Liu Wen-hui, Defense Commissioner for the Szechuan-Sikong Border, to restore to the Tibetan Lamas the two big monasteries on the Sikong-Tibet border—the Tachieh-shih and the Tachinshih.

Ma Chung-ying Remnants Penetrate Into Kansu

The Sinkiang situation seems to be still in a flux, despite the temporary suspension of the civil war. The remnants of the defeated Mohammedan General Ma Chung-ying's Army have penetrated into western Kansu and captured the Anhsi and Tenghuang cities. Gen. Ma Pu-fang, Garrison Commander of Suchow, has ordered two Divisions to Yumen and Suchow to check their further advance.

According to information received by Nanking from Chinese refugees in India, the Mohammedan tribes in Southern Sinkiang are attempting to organize a new rebel government at Kashgar with the support of certain alien Power. They urge that the Government must not indulge in empty talks, but should at once dispatch a high Commissioner to Southern Sinkiang to pacify the disgruntled tribesmen.

According to a report in the March number of the Italian journal "Oriente Moderno" circulated by the *Tass* agency on March 28, the Turkish prince, Abdul Kerim (who is now staying in Shanghai, according to Chinese reports) addressed a letter to the Cairo newspaper "Al Mukaddem," relating to his troubles he encountered in his visit to the Far East, including Japan. In this letter, he complains that immediately upon his arrival in Tokyo, the press started to circulate rumors about Japan's intention to establish a Moslem Empire in Turkestan. In order to "refute" these reports, Abdul Kerim ambiguously stated that if Japan really cherished such a project she would have recourse to a person not so young as he, but more experienced,—for example, his father. Then, according to the newspaper, "in general form" Abdul Kerim points out that in the event of a movement for the "liberation of the Turks" arising, the participation of a prince of the Ottoman House would be useful, in view of the prestige enjoyed by the monarchical idea.

Nanking Takes Steps to Develop Northwest

With the liquidation of the civil war in Sinkiang, the National Government is launching plans for the development of the Northwest provinces. Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan, left Nanking for the Northwest on March 28 to study the possible reconstruction measures. He arrived at Sian, capital of Shensi on March 30, where he is waiting for T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council, who is scheduled to leave for Shensi early in April 3. When the two officials meet, they will tour Shensi and Kansu. It is not known whether their itineracy also includes Sinkiang and Chinghai. The trip is primarily one of study and investigation preparatory to the development of the Northwest provinces.

Peiping Busy With Reorganizing Sun Rebels

Following the settlement of the rebel movement of Gen. Sun Tien-ying, the Peiping Branch Military Council is now busily engaged with the reorganization of the rebel troops, numbering more than 30,000. The reorganization measures are being carried out by the Shansi-Suiyuan Armies. Gen. Sun himself is now at Taiyuan and has no intention to come to Peiping. For the time being at least, he has decided to make Taiyuan the place of his residence, it is said. Gen. Sun's troops are now concentrated on the Ninghsia-Suiyuan border. Practically all of them have been disarmed and a large number of them has been disbanded. The rest will be reorganized into nine regiments to placed under the direct control of the Peiping Military Council.

The Executive Yuan, at its regular weekly meeting March 27, approved a special subsidy of $50,000 to the Ninghsia and Suiyuan Provincial Governments for emergency relief of localities affected by the recent Sun Tien-ying revolt.

Gen. Chu Shao-liang, Chairman of Kansu and Pacification Commissioner of the Northwest, arrived at Ninghsia City from Lanchow March 26 by airplane to confer with Gen. Ma Hung Kwei, Chairman of Ninghsia and other Mohammedan generals regarding the rehabilitation of Ninghsia.

Chu Chi-ching, reserve member of the C. E. C., arrived at Kweihua on March 26 from Taiyuan to make arrangements with the Suiyuan Provincial Government for the Northeastern provinces for reclamation work in the Northwest. Interviewed, he stated that a sum of $50,000 is available, and that a group of 1,000 refugees is ready to be sent to the N. W. provinces.

Teh Wang or Prince Teh, vice-president of the Silingol League, has accepted the appointment of the Central Government as a member of the Chahar Provincial Government. The Mongolian princes and dukes are rushing to completion the preparations for the inauguration of the Mongolian Local Political Autonomy Council at Pailingmiao, which will be made the Capital of Mongolia.

It is learnt that the Central authorities have decided to establish the Office of the Directing Commissioner for Local Autonomy in Mongolia at Pailingmiao. The official seals of this Office and of the Mongolian Political Council are being made in both the Chinese and Mongolian languages.

Renewed Japanese Mence in North China

Gen. Huang Fu, Chairman of the Peiping Political Council, suddenly left Peiping for Nanchang on April 3 to confer with General Chiang Kai-shek on important Sino-Japanese issues in North China.

The Japanese troops in Eastern Chahar continue to increase. The Japanese garrison of Kupeikow Pass has also been considerably increased. There is a growing belief that the Japanese are attempting to create fresh troubles in North China, particularly in Chahar. According to an editorial in the Peiping *World Daily News* March. 22, the Sino-Japanese conference held at Tientsin on March 20 has apparently failed to settle some of the outstanding issues in North China. Among other matters, the paper said, the conference discussed the following questions: 1. reorganization of the Chinese special police in the demilitarized zone and the unification of their command, and 2. unification of the administrative affairs of the various districts in the zone. Chu Shih-chin, one of the Chinese delegates, emphatically denied that any political questions were discussed, least of all being the question of through traffic and postal relations with Manchuria. The paper commented that inasmuch as the conference was based on the Tangku Armistice Agreement, which is a military convention, it had no authority to discuss such purely political questions, but in the light of past experience, it is doubtful whether Mr. Chu's statement could be accepted at its face value. The paper expressed great dissatisfaction with the outcome of the conference, saying that purely administrative measures in the demilitarized zone are Chinese affairs and should not constitute subjects of discussion at the conference.

Chang Chi, member of the Central Supervisory Committee, interviewed at Nanking April 2, declared that the situation in North China is critical and grave dangers are lurking everywhere. Peiping today is in similar situation as Mukden was on the eve of the September 18, 1931 outbreak.

According to a telegram from Amoy April 1, a plot has recently been revealed by the Fukien authorities that a group of separatists, allegedly working under the direction of a certain power, are now active at Hua-an with the object of establishing another independent state in South China. A man by the name of Wu Chih is reported at the head of the movement. The Fukien authorities are keeping a close watch over these activities.

Interviewed at Nanking March 31, regarding the reports appearing recently in Hongkong papers alleging that China is considering a change of policy vis-a-vis Japan, Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, declared that the Government would adhere consistently to its settled policy, and no change is contemplated. The untrustworthiness of such reports has in fact been shown by a recent allegation from the same quarter that Tang Yu-jen, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was making a secret trip to Changchun, whereas, as a matter on fact, he was proceeding only to Peiping.

An impeachment has been brought against Colonel Yuan Liang, Mayor of Peiping, by Wu Han-tao, member of the Control Yuan, charging him with violation of laws and ordinances and destruction of democratic rule.

General Huang Shao-hsiung, Minister of Interior, who is on an inspection tour in North China, arrived at Peiping March 30. He proceeded to Taiyuan, capital of Shansi, on April 2 to see General Yen Hsi-shan. After a week's stay at Taiyuan, he will continue his journey to Suiyuan and Ninghsia and will also visit Inner Mongolia.

Gen. Han Offers Big Reward for Liu's Head

A cash reward of $10,000 is being offered by Gen. Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, for the capture, alive, of the notorious bandit leader, Liu Kwei-tang. $6,000 is promised by Gen. Han for Liu's head, if dead. Despite the previous reports of Liu's death, it seems he is very much alive. He is leading his robber bands in the direction of south-east Shantung. According to a report from Tsinan April 1, harded pursued by the Shantung provincial troops, Liu's bandits are drifting towards Haichow in Kiangsu, the terminus of the southern terminus of Lung-Hai Railway. In compliance with the request of General Han, the Central authorities have decided to despatch one squadron of bombing planes to Shantung to conduct raids against the marauders.

According to the *North China Daily News* correspondences from Kaifeng, Capital of Honan, in the middle of March, Liu Kwei-tang's rovering activities had caused misfortune to several officials and a large number of people. The magistrate of Loning in Western Honan, Chin Shou, was shot to death by the Kaifeng Pacification Headquarters on March 4. The charge against him was that he deserted Loning city, when Liu's troops entered the region under his direct control. When through the West Gate to his execution, Chin kept shouting that it was impossible for him to prevent Liu's men capturingg the city, since several Divisions of Government troops who were engaged in pursuing them, were helpless to do anything. Prior to the capture of Loning, the people of the city hung out flags, placarded the town with posters and sent a delegation to welcome Liu. Liu was very much pleased by this gesture and the city consequently escaped pillage. On the contrary, the Loning people got several horses from Liu's men. The people of Shehsien city were less fortunate than the Loning dwellers. In fact they suffered great losses for opposing Liu. The statistics show that 500 people disappeared, 1,300 houses were fired, and property loss amounted to $5,000,000. In addition, more than 100,000 people were rendered homeless. Kaifeng itself narrowly escaped capture by the Liu's bandits when the latter decamped into Weishihhsien, less than 30 miles from the city. Kaifeng at that time was empty, as all Government troops had been dispatched to suppress bandits and Communists. Liu, had he knew the fact, could have captured the city within 2 hours. Military authorities in Honan declared that it is not easy to capture Liu's brigands, as they can travel 100 miles 24 hours.

Nanking-Cooperation Blocked by Southern Politicians

Nanking-Canton co-operation is making slower progress than it should be, due to the opposition of the political leaders in the Southwest. While Gens. Chen Chi-tang and Li Tsung-jen, the two dominant military leaders of Kwangtung and Kwangsi respectively have agreed in principle to the Nanking's demand for abolition of the two Southwest independent political organs—the Southwest Branch of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang and the Southwest Political Council, Hu Han-min, Chow Lu and other Party leaders are making determined efforts to preserve their existence. According to a statement credited to President Wang Ching-wei of Executive Yuan March 30, Mr. Hu is now the only obstacle blocking early co-operation between Nanking Government and the Liang Kwang (Kwangtung and Kwangsi) authorities. His anti-Nanking attitude is, according to the statement, delaying the formation of the Southwest Branch Military Council at Canton.

According to Canton dispatch March 31, Gen. Chen Chi-tang has drafted a set of regulations governing the organization of the Branch Military Council and submitted the same to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for approval. Meanwhile, Gen. Chiang and President Wang Ching-wei have jointly telegraphed to Gen. Chen on the principles of reorganization of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and the appointment of a governor to replace the chairman. The two leaders suggest that the governor must be a man capable of handling both military and civil affairs. Gen. Chen, in reply, is said to have submitted the names of Lin Yun-kai and Lin Yi-chung, incumbent Chairman and Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Kwangtung Provincial Government respectively, as candicates for the governorship.

An important joint meeting of the Southwest Branch of the Central Executive Committee and the Southwest

Political Council was held on March 27 for the purpose of discussing the abolition of the two organs. The meeting was attended among others by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Li Tsung-jen, Chow Lu, Teng Tse-lu and Liu Lu-yin. It is understood that there was much heated discussion at the meeting, but no concrete and definite decisions were reached. Gen. Li Tsung-jen is reported to be planning a trip to Hongkong for a conference with Hu Han-min. Much significance is attached to his proposed trip, as his conference with Mr. Hu might influence him to discard his reported agreement with Gen. Chen over the abolition of the two political organs and the establishment of the Branch Military Council.

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo March 28 reported that Gen. Li Tsung-jen has succeeded in concluding a large loan for arms with the Governor-General of French Indo-China. According to the loan agreement, Gen. Li is to purchase a large quantity of arms amounting to $5,000,000. Gen. Li is also contemplating to build a large airfield and an arsenal near Nanning with the assistance of the French interests.

Civil war in Kweichow between Gen. Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of the province and Gen. Yu Kuo-tsai, his rival and opponent, has ended with the amicable settlement of their disputes. Gen. Wang has agreed to appoint Gen. Yu as Commander of the Bandit-Suppression Forces for Kweichow with a monthly subsidy of $25,000 towards maintenance of his units.

The National Government has received a telegram from the Yunnan Provincial Government, reporting on the latest developments on the Yunnan-Burma border incident. According to the report, the British armed guards and the Burmese have actually penetrated into Yunnan territory and are now opening up the gold mine at Panghung under armed protection. A clash has already occurred between the aboriginals of Panghung and the Burmese. The Government's delegate for making investigations on the Yunnan-Burma border has already left Nanking for Yunnan.

The 23rd anniversary of the death of the famous 72 Revolutionary Martyrs at the Sunflower Hill, Canton, which occurred on March 29, was appropriately observed by the Government and Party officials at Canton. A monster memorial service was held at the Sun Yat-sen Hall and sacrifices were offered at the tomb of the martyrs. Similar services were also held at Nanking and other parts of the country.

Finance Commissioner of Kwangtung Provincial Government is now taking steps to prohibit opium smoking and gambling in Kwangtung and it is expected to eradicate the two social evils in the province within three years.

Beginning from March 20, a tax of $1.20 per picul has been imposed on imported rice by the Kwangtung authorities. Formerly the import tax for foreign rice was $1.00 per picul.

To assist the readjustment of the Kwangtung currency situation, the National Government has promised the Kwangtung authorities to remit in installments a certain sum in repayment of the funds advanced by Kwangtung treasury for the military expenses of the Northern Punitive Expedition of 1926.

Wu Shang-ying, member of the Legislative Yuan, who has been sent by the Yuan to confer with the South-Western leaders regarding the draft of the proposed permanent Constitution for the country, arrived at Hongkong March 30. He called upon Hu Han-min to consult him in regard to the draft Constitution. Mr. Wu is proceeding shortly to Canton to see the Leaders there for the same purpose.

A sacrificial ceremony in memory of Kwan Yu and Yok Fae, honoured by Chinese tradition as heroes of the battlefield, was held March 31 at the temples erected in their honour near Yuetshou Hill.

Nanking Notes

The meeting of the Executive Yuan March 27 approved the petition of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, for monthly grants of $250,000 for March, April, May and June to be remitted to the Kiangsi Provincial Government on condition that it abolishes all exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies in that province.

It is learnt at the Ministry of Finance that $15,000,000 for military expenditures in March, and $4,000,000 for administrative expenditures were remitted to the respective organs March 31.

A serious financial crisis is threatening the Chekiang Provincial Government, according to a telegram from Hangchow, March 29. During the past twelve months, the telegram states, the Provincial Department of Finance has issued a total of $5 million in drafts or money orders for which there is no deposit or security. All the revenues of the Chekiang Provincial Government, with the exception of the Farm Tax and the Business Tax, have been employed as security for various provincial loans, for which the annual obligations in interest and principal amount to $4,400,000.

The commencement exercises of the first graduating class of cadets of the Cavalry School were held here yesterday. General Chang Hung-chun, President of the School, officiated at the Ceremony.

A "New Life Movement" message was sent to Fukien today by General Chiang Kai-shek, urging the Provincial Government officials and army officers to instruct their subordinates to put to practice the four fundamental virtues upon which the Movement is based—Courtesy, Duty, Honesty and Self-respect.

In order to instil a stronger national consciousness in the mind of the people March 28, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in identic orders to the various Provincial Governments, instructs that henceforth the titles of Chinese magazines, newspapers of periodicals must be printed in Chinese only. Titles in foreign languages should not appear on the front page or cover. The date must also be based on the year of the establishment of the Republic.

A strange organization has recently been formed in Nanking under the name of "Anti-Modern Association," the object of which is to prevent extravagance of the Chinese people, especially among young ladies. Members of the Association will make the destruction of all extravagant modern dresses of women and girls and foreign clothes of men their principal activity. Similar associations are springing up in Hangchow, Peiping, and many other places.

Reviewing the results achieved by the recent Propaganda conference convened by the Central Party Publicity Committee, Shao Yuan-chung, Chairman of the Committee, in an address at the weekly memorial service at Central Party Headquarters March 26, appeared to all Party members for active support of the work of the Committee. Among other things, he said the Literary Propaganda Conference had adopted, by a unanimous vote, the principle that all literary work henceforth should, as a rule, be based fundamentally on the Party Principles, it being realized that literary work with "Leftist" leanings has largely been responsible for the general social depression in recent years. The Press Law was revised at the Press Propaganda Conference, he said, and measures were adopted to bring about closer co-operation between the various newspapers and news agencies, as well as to eradicate and curtail all scandal sheets.

The system of Film Censorship has been readjusted and the National Board of Film Censorship has been reorganized. A rule has been laid down that henceforth a cenario of the play to be filmed must be submitted to the Board for approval before the picture is filmed, in order that unnecessary loss to film companies might thereby be avoided.

Kiangsu Official Censured for Scandal

The *Central Daily News*, in a leading article, on March 28, waxes indignant over a recent scandal in Wusih, where the chief of a branch public safety bureau, allegedly on the strength of a close friendship between his wife and that of the provincial commissioner of civil affairs, refused to hand over his office to a legitimate successor. The officer in question, according to press accounts, was dismissed by the magistrate of Wusih on the ground of incompetence. On the day he was to hand over his office to his successor, the officer sent his wife to the police station, and she, by the use of strong language, scared away the official ready to take over her husband's duties. The magistrate of Wusih, however, adopted a strong attitude and caused both the officer and his wife to be arrested on criminal charges. Mrs. Kuo Jen-fa, wife of the civil affairs commissioner, was also arrest-

ed in Shanghai on an order issued by her husband and subsequently sent to Wusih where she is awaiting trial on a charge of "selling" public offices. Piquancy has been added to the affair by the announcement Mrs. Kuo made in the detention house that, at the time of her arrest, she was planning to sue her husband for divorce on the ground of bigamy. She alleged that he had an undivorced first wife. "The scandal," declares the Central Daily News, "with all its legal and moral implications, casts an intolerable black pall of fetid clouds over officialdom, and cannot but move all followers of the New Life Movement to profound grief and indignation."

Ominous Signs of Further Japanese Aggression

Persistent fears for renewed Japanese aggression in North China were current in Peiping during the week. General Huang Fu, Chairman of the Peiping Political Affairs Readjustment Committee, departed from Peiping by special train for Hankow April 3, accompanied by Ho Chieh-tsai, Secretary, and Ko Chung-hsun, Counsellor. From Hankow he will proceed to Nanchang to confer with General Chiank Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission. During his absence, the affairs of the Peiping Political Affairs Readjustment Committee are in charge of Ho Chi-kung, Chief Secretary.

The Japanese Kwantung Army Headquarters have notified the Chinese authorities in Peiping of the impending visit of Henry Pu Yi, "emperor of Manchukuo," to the East Manchu Imperial Tombs to offer sacrifices in the eastern suburb of Peiping during the Tomb Festival and demand that adequate protection be accorded him during the visit. The note is stated to have threatened that if the Chinese authorities decline responsibility, the Japanese troops will assume it without any reference to China. This note may precipitate another Japanese military invasion of North China as, the opinion is expressed in Chinese circles, that it that will be impossible for the Chinese government to assume such a responsibility as imposed by the Japanese to render protection to a "traitor." The Chinese authorities in Peiping, it is understood, has sent an urgent wire to Nanking, seeking the instructions of the national government on the matter.

Well-informed Chinese military circles in Peiping have been aware of active preparations on the part of the Japanese military for a renewed invasion of North China. Three measures are pursued, namely, inducement of Chinese officials by money, bribery of denationalized Chinese renegades to create trouble and forcible occupation. Secret service agents are known to have been despatched by the Japanese military to various parts of North China to photograph strategic points.

A rumor current in Peiping states that Huang Fu contemplates tendering his resignation due to difficulty of coping with the present crisis.

Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese minister to China, has in the meantime proceeded to Hangchow with a group of his staff, and, as announcement has been made that Huang Fu is to visit his ancestors' tombs in Chekiang province it is predicted that the Japanese envoy will wait in Hangchow to see General Huang Fu for an exchange of opinions on impending Sino-Japanese issues in North China.

1,863 Japanese Troops Between Peiping and Tientsin

According to latest estimates there are 1,863 Japanese troops stationed between Peiping and Tientsin. These troops include infantry, artillery, armored car and tank corps. In the section between Tientsin and Shanhaikuan another thousand Japanese soldiers are stationed. Apart from these regular troops, there are 2,800 ex-service men corps in Tientsin and Peiping. All these men are fully armed and they are ready for duty in case of emergency.

Serious Situation in Eastern Chahar

Li Shou-Hsien, a Manchukuo divisional commander who had his troops stationed on the Chahar-Jehol border, is calling himself Garrison Commander of Eastern Chahar. He has moved his headquarters from Dolonor to Kuyuan and his troops are moving eastward steadily with the obvious intention of attacking Kangpo and Paochang in Chahar.

Japanese Garrison Still at Kupeikou

Although norminally Kupeikou has been restored to China Japanese garrison troops are still stationed around the pass. Latest reports state that about 400 Japanese infantry are now stationed immediately outside the wall and Japanese influence is still dominant at Kupeikou. The Manchukuo police at Nantienmen, inside the Wall, are still functioning in examining passengers.

Telegraph communication between Peiping and Shanhaikuan is still interupted although the latter city has long been nominally restored to Chinese control. Telegrams from Peiping can only reach Chinwangtao and Luanchow. It is learned in this connection that the Japanese authorities are still holding the telegraph office at Shanhaikuan, although the Chinese authorities there have made repeated representations to the Japanese to turn it over.

The Manchukuo customs office at Kupeikou was moved last week to a point about three miles from the Pass. It is still collecting tax on all commodities coming in and going out through the Great Wall.

According to information from Chinese military sources the Japanese are constructing three motor car highways leading from Jehol City to the Great Wall. One of the road leads from Jehol City to Tsunhua, another road to Kupeikou and a third into Chahar.

Japanese Refuse to Evacuate Malangyu—Garrison Strengthened

Confidential reports from North China state that the Japanese and Manchukuo troops have definitely turned down the Chinese request for the retrocession of Malangyu.

The Manchukuo garrison at Malangyu has recently been strengthened by an additional 800 cavalry forces from Jehol under the pretext of giving better protection to the Mausoleum of the Manchu Emperors at that city.

Japanese Intrigue in Mongolia

To counteract subversive Japanese intrigue in Mongolia and Charhar, Shih Ching-yang, Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, has instructed Wu Shu-tzu, Director of the Kalgan office of the Committee, to proceed to the territory of the 12 Mongolian Leagues in Charhar and the Silingol League to urge the various Mongolian leaders to institute the program of local autonomy in Mongolia as early as possible. Mr. Wu will also proceed to Pailingmiao to attend the inaugural ceremony for the Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Affairs Council.

Kailan Strike Continues—Cement Workers Also Restive

The strike situation at Tangshan is still reported as being serious. Earlier reports that the Kailan mine strike had been settled proved erroneous. It was a strike in the Huahsin Factory that came to an end, following the acceptance by the factory owners of the workers' demands.

The workers of the Chi Hsin Cement Factory are also stated to be showing signs of restlessness and it is believed possible that they may declare a strike. The coal mine strikers April 1 surrounded the office of the Luanchow-Shanhaikwan Administrative Commissioner and demanded the unconditional acceptance of their demands. The strikers declared that unless they were given satisfaction they would never leave the office. Tao Shang-min, who is the Commissioner, was unable (according to the *Sin Wen Pao*,) to give a reply satisfactory to the strikers as he could not get into touch with the authorities of the Kailan coal mine, although he telegraphed to the Tientsin office of the mine requesting it to decide on the matter.

Manchukuo agents are stated to be extremely active at Tangshan and serious possibilities are faced by the local authorities. Martial law is being strictly enforced and all available police have been called out for duty. The volunteers organized by the merchants at Tangshan have also been mobilized and they are taking up their positions on street corners.

Coal Industry in North China Faces Critical Situation

According to investigations made recently the coal products from different mines in North China cannot find a market in the country. Formerly coal in the North was sent to Shanghai, Hankow and elsewhere for the use of different factories. But now these factories in the South are using Japanese coal because of its extraordinary low price. The coal mines in North China are finding it more and more difficult to find a market and consequently they are planning to ask the Government to reduce the transportation expenses on Government railways so as to enable them to sell their products at a lower price.

Some Sidelights of Manchukuo Administration

BY SHEN HSUEH-CHUAN (沈學傳)

FROM September 1931 up to the present Japanese control of Manchuria may be divided into two periods: the Muto Period and the Takashi Hishikari Period. The first period was marked by the military consolidation of Japanese conquests, ruthless suppression of Chinese opposition, and complete destruction of Chinese authority. It ended with the mysterious death of Muto—himself a puppet of the Japanese Army, as the real power was in the hands of Gen. Koiso, Chief of Staff of the Kwangtung Army Headquarters. In the second period, the Japanese are absorbed with the political consolidation of their military gains and, realizing the deficiency of their haphazard administative machinery, exert their utmost efforts to adjust it to the newly created conditions. This resulted in the creation of the puppet Manchukuo. While they reorganized most of the old Chinese institutions and inherited some of the former administrative measures, they have created many new organs and made new laws with a view to establishing more effective control over Manchuria. The creation of Mukden, Tsitsihar, Changchun and Harbin into special municipalities, the institution of special Police Bureau, the enforcement of the readjustment plan of "Manchukuo" Army and the division of the military power of the puppet garrison in important regions are the most noted measures carried out in this period. Now, the Japanese are devoting themselves to an intensive campaign of "Japanization" of Manchuria — political, cultural, educational and in other phrases. The ultimate object of this campaign will be complete amalgamation of Manchuria as an integral part of the Japanese Empire. But before the Japanese can expect to accomplish their object, there are many obstacles on the way to overcome, the most important of which for the present is the extremely tense Japan-Soviet relations. What this tense relationship will result is hard to forecast, but one thing that is certain is that, if it results in a war between the two countries, it will completely wreck the Japanese plan.

The Japanese who hold high positions military and political in Manchukuo may be also divided into two classes: those who come directly from Japan Proper and those who are resident "ronins." The former are usually men shrewd and imperialistic minded—men charged with a mission of colonical expansion, while the latter class people are mostly fortune hunters and opportunitists. Their sole object is to net a big fortune as soon as possible and hurry back to Japan to enjoy it. They have no scruples as to the ways and means in getting money and will not in the least be troubled, even if their method will involve great sufferings on the part of the people. Among others, Komai may be singled out as a representative of this class. On account of accepting bribes and selling offices, Komai was dismissed from his high post as director of the general affairs Bureau of Manchukuo State Council and sent back to Japan in disgrace. The Japanese director of the General Affairs Bureau of Heilungkiang Provincial Government suffered a similar fate, because he induced Han Yun-chih, puppet governor of that province, to embezzle $700,000 of the Spring Farming Loan.

Despite the existence of the bogus Manchukuo Government, the real power in Manchuria is weilded by the Japanese Kwantung Army Headquarters and Japanese Embassy in Manchukuo. Practically all administrative orders are issued by the Japanese Embassy which are merely forwarded to the Manchukuo Government for enforcement. Sometimes, these orders are carried out directly by Japanese officials in the said puppet Government without even its knowledge. However, there exists an acute and secret struggle among the Japanese officials themselves. They may be divided into three groups: those of Ministry of War, those of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Consulates and those of the S. M. R. Company. Owing to conflict of interests, the three groups are always at loggerheads. The first group consists mostly of military people holding civil posts. They are very dogmatic and arbitrary in doing things and deal with Chinese in most ruthless and relentless manner. The second class people are more subtle and less insistent in having their own ways in doing things. While they also join the military in oppressing and maltreating the Chinese, they sometimes also check the excess of the "ronin" class. The third class people are concerned almost entirely with profiting themselves at the expense of the Chinese. They are money suckers, as are men of the two other classes.

Since administrative affairs are monopolized by the three classes of Japanese, Chinese officials of the puppet Manchukuo Government have nothing to occupy themselves, although they are required by the Japanese to attend offices according to fixed hours. While some of them are ordered to spread the gospel of "Wangtaoism", others are simply made to sit in their office rooms. They can neither freely talk nor move about. Now and then Japanese superintendents will inspect the offices and browbeat them with cold and harsh faces. Their position may be truly likened to that of paid prisoners to do odds and ends to suit to the Japanese purpose. Once, Tsang Shih-i, the puppet Minister of Civil Departments, complained of his present lot to the effect "The sin of my previous life has imposed upon me the present affliction." Kin Young-kwei, Chinese director of Harbin Police Bureau, once told an under officer, when the latter asked him what would be his duty in the Bureau. Kin replied: "What, you ask me about your duty? In fact, I do not know what is my own business in the office. I will have to get orders from the Japanese what I should do." The most amuzing Chinese personality in the Manchukuo Government is Cheng Hsiao-hsu, the Premier of "Manchukuo"—who idles away his time in his office by sipping tea and eating melon seeds, practicing calligraohy and composing excellent Chinese poems on Japanese *Geisha* girls whom, despite his advanced age, he is passionately found of

Another interesting sidelight is Japanese propaganda through radio-broadcasting. The programs for broadcasting must be prepared by the Japanese and the time for such broadcasting is fixed. If a Chinese puppet official makes a speech without Japanese authorization or beyond the fixed time limit, whatever the nature of it may be, it will be regarded as anti-Japanese or anti-Manchukuo propaganda and constitute a case of punishment. Once, it is said that a pro-Japanese Chinese official made a long pro-Japaaese oration over the radio. It was made with the knowledge of the Japanese and was so long that it exeeded the limit. When discovered, he was promptly arrested by the Japanese Gerdarme. It was only after much explanation that the speech was absolutely in favor of the Japanese, that he was finally released.

In every local government office throughout Manchuria, there are at least two or three Japanese advisors, who nine out of ten cases, are resident Japanese ronins. These ronins know the conditions of the particular locality well and can competently watch over the activities of the Chinese officials. They are interested only in directing the actions of the Chinese officials and profitting themselves at the sacrifice of the common people. Bribery among Japanese officials-military and civil is practically universal. Bribery is not neceessarily in money, but sometimes, goods instead.

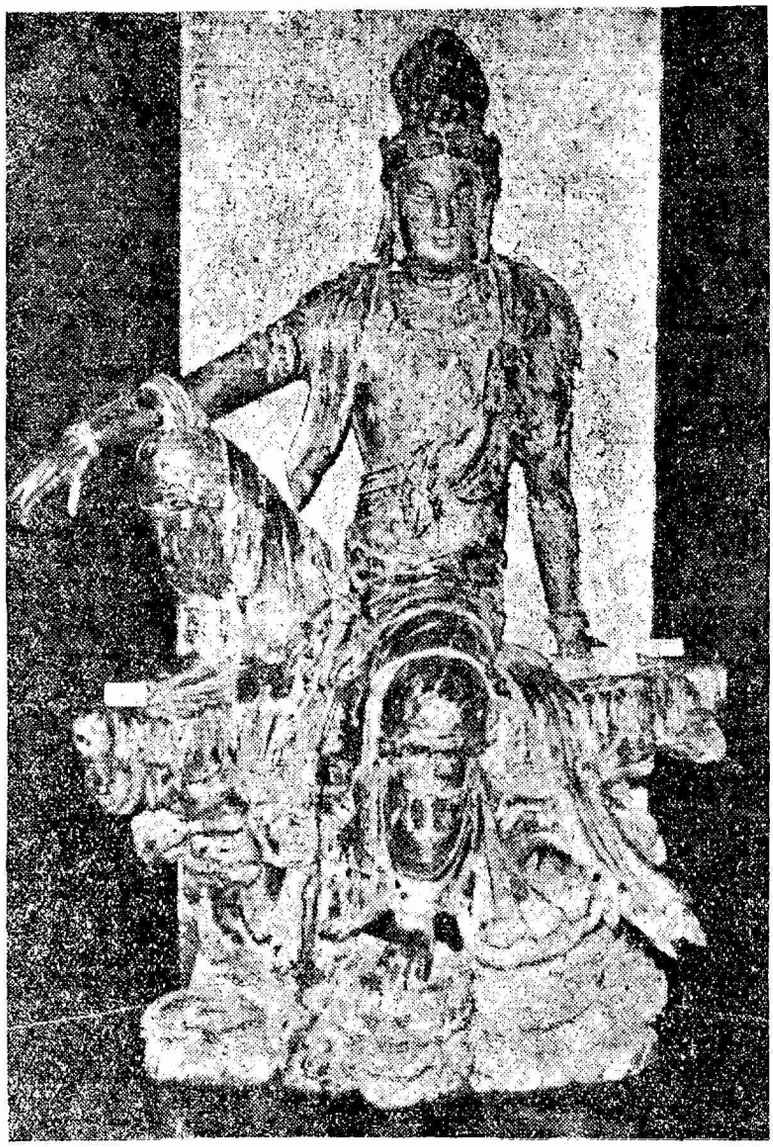
Chinese officials in Japanese service may be also divided into three classes. The first class consists of people who accpet offices for the safety of their lives and properties. The second class consists of old disgruntled politicians who, dissatisfied with the former Chinese regime, are willing slaves to the Japanese. The third class officials are men who are forced for reasons of livelihood to work for the Japanese. But all of them are objects of Japanese contempt and are puppets pure and simple.

At the beginning of their seizure of Manchuria, the Japanese, in order to win popularity among the people, had abolished many taxes imposed by the old Chinese regime. As soon as the condition are settling down, they begin to impose numerous new taxes under new names. To mention only a few of them, there are transit dues, destination duty, new revenue stamp duty and so forth.

According to a report issued by the Japanese Kwantung Headquarters, the number of registered arms of the peasants is 1,800,000 articles which in fact is but two fifth of the total number of the unregisiered arms. This large number of arms has aroused great anxiety on the part of the Japanese military authorities. For this reason, they have decided to enforce a second registration of arms in March and April this year and strictly forbid people whose property is valued less than $5,000 to possess or keep any arms. In addition to this, the Japanese are also enforcing the conscription system among the Chinese. This has spread a scare among the people who are doing everything to evade it.

Further supplementing the above measures, the Japanese authorities have decided to enforce five new measures: 1. restoration of the foot-binding customs among the women in Manchuria. 2. prohibition of Chinese to be school masters. 3. institution of Japanese advisorship in every village. 4. official regulation and supervision of marriges—no marriage cen take place unless previous permission is obtained from the local government and 5. registration of Manchurian Chinese students who study inside the Great Wall.

Kansas City Nelson Gallery Buys Unique Kuan Yin Statue



Carved Wooden Statue of Kuan Yin (Goddess of Mercy) Bought by Nelson Gallery of Art, of Kansas City, Mo.

The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and Atkins Museum has bought a carved wooden statue of Kuan Yin (Goddess of Mercy) which had been lent to Kansas City, Mo. by C. T. Loo of Paris. The Gallery was established as a bequest by the late William Rockhill Nelson, founder of the *Kansas City Star*, one of the leading liberal newspapers in the United States. The *Kansas City Star* in an article on the subject of the purchase of the statue said that occidental visitors had expressed the opinion that Kuan Yin has "It." The *Star* went on to to say: "In her smile is the inscrutability of a Mona Lisa but it makes friends with thousands. Some have found her dainty and lovely. A few have found her spiritual. To many it has seemed that Kuan Yin wanted to forget her responsibility and have fun, all have admired her amazing grace and beauty. She has a casual poise that has been the ideal of countless generations of women everywhere." The statue is housed in a Chinese temple in the Museum, both originating from Shansi province. There are many statues throughout the world of Kuan Yin, and therefore they are not as highly prized as some others, but it is agreed that there is no other statue of such beauty in Kansas City. This statue dates to the thirteenth century.

This Kuan Yin statue is but one of a number of Chinese art objects on display at the Nelson Museum. Among them is the pottery Lohan—an impressive priest from the eighth century. The priest statue is considered valuable because it is one of a famous group that for centuries looked down from the side of a great cliff overlooking the sea. Because of the difficulty of removing the statues all except eight were destroyed.

Shanghai Bankers Honor Sir Frederick Maze

Sir Frederick Maze, inspector general of the Chinese Maritime Customs, was honored by the Shanghai Bankers' Association at a tea held at the Shanghai Bankers' Club, 4 Hongkong Road, March 30. More than 30 prominent Chinese bankers, British business leaders and high staff members of the Chinese Customs administration were present. Owing to an indisposition, Sir Frederick was not able to attend the reception in person. L. H. Lawford, his colleague, was present on his behalf and read a short speech of thanks following a testimonial by Tsuyee Pei, manager of the Bank of China and one of the executive members of the Shanghai Bankers' Association, who presided at the function in the absence of K. P. Chen, chairman of the association, in Hankow. In the course of his remarks Tsuyee Pei said that Sir Frederick Maze has now been in the Chinese Customs Administration for over 40 years and during that time many changes had occurred in China, but Mr. Pei doubted whether during the whole of his experience in this country Sir Frederick had to deal with more varied or difficult problems than had arisen within the last five or six years. Short speeches of appreciation were also made by Li Ming, general manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, and Yu Ya-ching, Chinese shipping magnate. Among those present at the reception were Calder Marshall, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, Wong Hsiao-lai, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, S. K. Shen, director-general of the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance, Chiang Li-fu, director of the Government Bond department of the Ministry of Finance, A. C. E. Braud, Customs commissioner, F. W. Gray of the Bank of China, and a number of Chinese bankers.

Strikers at Huchow Shot by Militia

Three thousand workers from a weaving mill at Huchow, northern Chekiang, attacked the District Government building April 3. Two rioters were shot dead by the local militia (Pao Wei Tuan) and as a result a general strike was declared. The crowd in the first instance assembled as a protest against reduction of wages. Dissatisfied with the reply of the authorities, the workers rushed into the Government building and destroyed whatever they could lay hands on. In self-defence, the militia corps opened fire.

Jardine Matheson Closes Yokohama Branch After 75 Years

After 75 years since its establishment as the pioneer foreign trader in the export of Japanese raw silk, the Yokohama branch of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., will definitely close its doors this month. This British firm, the oldest in Japan, was established simultaneously with the treaty for the opening of Yokohama for foreign trade.

Britain to Adopt Industrial Code System

Prompted by the failure of the basic British industries to reorganize themselves, the British Government is about to introduce as an experiment in Britain something akin to the industrial code system in force in the United States. According to an announcement by Sir Henry Betterton, Minister of Labor, in the House of Commons last week, a start would be made with the wages question in the cotton industry.

A Plan to Put China on Gold Standard

BY PAN HSUEH-PEI *

in The Chind Press, April 2

IN the evolution of the world's currency systems, China's position, as the only remaining country with a silver standard, has become more and more isolated. Consequently in her foreign trade and in the adjustment of her balance of payments she has repeatedly experienced extreme difficulties. As the price of silver fluctuates up and down, her currency system has to make immediate response in order to meet the new exigencies. Such experiences are highly detrimental to the stability of her economic structure. Thus in 1929 she was face to face with a falling price of silver, and, having adjusted herself to a low price of the white metal, she is now confronted with the problem of a rising price of the same metal. It is therefore, imperative that she has to begin without delay preparations to forsake silver and adopt a gold currency system. The difficulties attending to such a change are mainly two-fold:

(1) It is difficult for China to accumulate in a short time a sufficiently large stock of gold for the purpose.

(2) As our people are long accustomed to the use of silver, it is not quite easy to initiate them into a new system.

In order, however, to facilitate such a change from the use of the silver currency to that of the gold currency system and to make such a change easier to realize, the following proposals are hereby submitted as transitional measures:

Gold Note Issue Advised

(1) The national government shall authorize the Central Bank of China to issue gold notes with the same proportion of of specie and security reserves as has been the case with the silver notes, that is, specie reserve against the gold notes issued shall not be less than 60 per cent of the amount of notes issued and the security reserve shall not be more than 40 per cent of the amount issued. The specie reserve against the gold notes shall consist of gold bullion and also of gold deposits in foreign financial centers. The security reserve shall consist of government securities and commercial papers valued at their respective market rate of exchange.

(2) The gold notes shall circulate side by side with the silver notes according to their market rate of exchange, with no fixed ratio between them, just as the silver and copper coins have been kept in circulation.

(3) The new gold currency shall have 2,322 grains of gold, ninetenths fine, or shall be equivalent in value to one-fourth of the Customs Gold Unit.

(4) The Central Bank shall endeavor to increase its stock of gold reserve and to increase the issue of gold notes.

(5) The bank may obtain on application and put into circulation gold notes from the Central Bank on the same basis as is the case with the silver notes.

(6) Gold bullion and wares may be brought to the Central Bank or its designated agents to exchange for gold notes. No charges shall be required.

Gradually on Gold Basis

(7) The gold notes shall be legal tender for all payments.

(8) In the course of time, receipts and payments of all government organizations shall be gradually put on the new gold basis, though both gold and silver may still be used in actual circulation.

(9) In order to increase its gold stock the Central Bank shall avail itself of the opportunity to exchange its silver stock for gold stock whenever there is a rising price for silver.

(10) The gold notes shall be redeemable at the Central Bank in amounts not less than 5,000 units at any one time, in bullion or in demand or 60 days' sight draft on foreign financial centers at the option of the bank.

(11) The gold bullion and wares kept in cusody in the banks may be converted into gold deposits.

(12) Commercial banks may open current accounts and receive fixed deposits in terms of the new gold currency.

Some of the advantages in adopting the above proposal are:

(1) Heretofore gold has been held in China merely as ornaments or as store of value, but not as money. During the last few years huge amounts of the yellow metal have been exported and lost to the nation. The adoption of the present proposal would enable gold to be used in China as basis of currency, thus preventing to some extent at least the outflow of the yellow metal.

(2) With the issuance of the gold notes the government would be able to find a new source of revenue to carry on still further its monetary reforms. The confidence of the public in the notes issued would not be shaken.

Raise Domestic Prices

(3) With the adoption of new circulating medium the domestic price level may be somewhat enhanced.

(4) A large part of the gold and gold wares hitherto hoarded by the public may be hereafter taken up by the financial system as basis of a new currency system.

(5) The gold holdings of the banks will thereby gradually increase in amount.

(6) The public will gradually acquire the habit of using a new currency based on gold.

(7) The gradual conversion of the silver reserve into gold will involve no noticeable and violent changes.

(8) In exchanging their gold holdings for silver the public has generally suffered considerable loss on account of the difference between the buying and selling rates. With the adoption of the new system such losses can be done away with and the public will be thus encouraged to adjust themselves to the use of the new gold currency system.

(9) The Central Bank may make use of its deposits in oreign centers as reserves against the new gold notes.

(10) Those who have connections, either directly or indirectly, with foreign trade and those who apprehend the evil effects of a fluctuating silver currency will be more and more induced to use the gold notes and make contracts in terms of the new monetary unit.

(11) The new currency having a smaller unit and therefore more convenient, as compared with the silver dollar, will recommend itself to the public who are still using copper coins.

* *Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan and concurrently a member of the National Economic Council.*

American Imports to China Represent One-Third of Total

The returns of trade issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs covering the first two months (January and February) of the year 1934 show that on the whole the trade of China declined, America alone of all countries increased its imports, and particularly its percentage. During this two-month period of 1934, America's share of imports into China was 33.63% of the total; last year for the same period it was 23.23%. The imports from the U. S. A. during Jan-Feb. 1934 were Chinese $63,985,000 against $50,502,000 in 1933. The increase was due mainly to shipments of wheat (evidently under the U. S. wheat and cotton loan) which jumped from only twenty gold units for the two-month period last year to 4,403,045 gold units this year, and kerosene which rose from G. U. 3,802,366 to G. U. 7,156,760, whereas the imports from Soviet Russia, about which so much was heard, dropped by more than 50 percent. Curacao, the Dutch West Indian island famous for a certain liqueur, supplied G. U. 1,955,954 worth of kerosene during this two-month period—almost three times the amount supplied by the Soviets.

Revised Customs Duties on Fuel Oil and Kerosene

Starting April 1 the Chinese Martime Customs revised the duty on liquid fuel containing over 60 per cent kerosene, it now being calculated *pro rata* according to actual kerosene content, taking G. U. 33.60 as duty on liquid fuel containing 60 per cent kerosene, the maximum duty not to exceed that calculated *pro rata* on 80 per cent kerosene content. Kerosene oil distilled in Kwangtung and Kwangsi and shipped to other provinces is to pay on importation, in addition to interport duty and surtax, an import duty make-up as follows: (a) G. U. 1.55 and (b) G. U. O. 41.

Increase of Gasoline Import Duty

Beginning from April 1 the import duty on gasoline was increased. It is estimated that as a result of the increase the Finance Ministry will get an additional annual income of $10,000,000.

Where Imperialism Penetrates Through the Church

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟 長 冰)

AFTER the May 30 Incident, 1924 (when several Chinese students were shot by the Shanghai Foreign Municipal police) and at the beginning of the Nationalist Movement, there was some opposition of the Christian church in China, for the Chinese complained that the missionaries brought imperialism with them. The missionaries were charged with bringing along with them the foreign troops and gunboats to the Chinese lands and waters, etc. For a time, we find many churches in this country had to be closed, and the pastors had to leave the churches. Many of the Chinese pastors had to desert their churches, because, as they pointed out, "they realized that the foreign missionaries are imperialists." Since then, the Chinese authorities have been enforcing a rule that all the missionary schools in China should be registered with the Chinese Ministry of Education, one of the requirements being the abolition of Bible study as a compulsory course. Some of the missionary schools have actually agreed to abolish Bible study in order to gain the registration, but some preferred to suffer suspension for some time. Temporarily Christianity in China was not so flourishing as before.

But afterwards, due to the fact that some of the "big men" in the Government, either due to the pursuasion of their wives, or "influence" of their mothers, were themselves baptized and became Christians, the opposition was somewhat lessened. But the accusation that the church carries with it imperialism, and that the missionaries have always abused their privileges in China remains quite true.

The British Missionary in Western Yunnan

According to a lengthy telegram from the Yunnan people of the Western district of Yunnan to the Yunnan Resident Guild in Shanghai, which made a report about the British "trespass," "invasion" and "forcible exploitation" of gold and silver mines in Penghung, the British church in the western district "has much to to do with the exploitation," and that the present missionary organization in the above-mentioned districts forms "a semi-foreign settlement or concession" where the converts live just as comfortably as they live in the other foreign settlements and concession. At present there are about 40,000 converts.

The French Church in Northern China

But there is another case of greater interest and importance. That is, the French church in Sen Bei (三 邊). Sen Bei, or "Three Frontiers" consists of three hsiens, namely Ting Bei, Cheng Bei and An-Bei, situated in the extreme north of Shansi, bordering on Inner Mongolia. During the Boxers' Uprising (1900), several French missionaries in Sen Bei were murdered by the Boxers. After the Protocool was signed, when the undesirable incident was generally considered as being over, the French Church in Sen Bei opened separate negotiations with the Sen Bei local authorities and demanded "compensation." As a result, a sum of $600,000 was agreed upon, and was to be paid by installments. But owing to the extreme poverty of the local governments and people, the latter could not meet the obligations. Following the usual practice against a debtor, the whole land of Sen Bei was being mortgaged to the French Church, which is no less than 300 square miles. It was being agreed by two parties that after 15 years, the contract should be considered as *ipso facto* expired and the land should be returned to the local government unconditionally.

"A Small Secret Kingdom"

According to the report, the mortgagee when took over the administration of the land. The first action was to allow only the converts to remain and to reside as usual, but their land was taken over by the Church. As for the non-converts, they were allowed to leave the land without being allowed to bring their property. Being more or less nomadic people, the loss to these people was largely in the form of losing of live stock, it being estimated that about 50,000 sheep, 1,000 horses and 10,000 cows, etc. were left behind by the local people.

The mortgagee at once exercised all "administrative, political and judicial powers;" established its own tax offices; began to levy taxes on "imported goods" and on "transit duty;" imposed heavy punishment on the violation of the rules; decided cases, (according to what "law," we do not know.) According to the report, it is further revealed that the annual production from the land is estimated about $2,000,000 per year, but all this goes to the Church. Actually Sen Bei is a French "colony," or a foreign settlement or concession! Some travellers call Sen Bei a "secret Kingdom," the reason being that due to its geographical location in the remote place, it is not known even to the Chinese themselves, not to speak of the outside world.

Retrocession Demanded

The so-called "contract" expired in 1915—nineteen years ago! In 1916 an attempt was made by the local people to take back the land from the French church, but without success. Another attempt was made in 1918, but again without success. In 1927 when Yu Yu-jeng (the present president of the Control Yuan) was the governor of Shansi Provincial Government, another attempt was made. This time the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also despatched one commissioner (Liu Wen-hai) to proceed to Shansi to open negotiations with the French church, but he returned to the capital owing to ill-health before reaching his destination. In the spring of this year, another petition by the local people was presented to the chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government demanding that the negotiations should be opened with the French authorities for the return of Sen Bei.

French Government Should Interfere

The case under discussion is both interesting and illustrative in many ways. In the first place, it is clearly stated in the Bible that "blessings are to those who are being presecuted by the other people for the Gospel." That is to say, the missionaries should consider it as "blessings" when being molested or killed by the people. Why should they demand for "compensation" from the local people, or "protection" from their home governments?

Secondly, according to the Sino-foreign treaties, China agreed to allow the foreign missionaries to procceed to the interior of China to spread the Gospel and China promised them protection. But now the missionaries have gone far beyond these legitimate works, and have abused all their privileges.

It may be argued that the present case under discussion is only a matter of contractual relations between the mortgagor and mortgagee. But it must be pointed out that such rights as administrative and judicial could only belong to the State. If the private contract is in violation of the sovereign rights, the contract is ipso facto void. Secondly, if the private contract is in any way a violation of the treaty made between China and foreign power, the contract is also ipso facto void. There is no provision in the Sino-foreign treaties which would grant a permission to the missionaries in China to assume the "administrative and judicial powers," etc. The case under discussion is not only a violation of the Sino-foreign treaty by the missionaries, but also a violation of the religious ethics. Hence, we demand that: (1) the foreign powers concerned as well as the church high authorities should interfere, and exercise more control over the missionary activities in China; (2) that the French Government, particularly, should interfere and cause the French Church in Sen Bei to abolish the administration entirely and immediately; and return the land to the Chinese authorities; and (3) the National Government should at once promulgate adequate regulations governing the foreign religions in China, such as limitation in the ownership of land by the church, etc.

Nanking, April 2, 1934.

Election of Chinese Councillors to Take Place Next Week

Settlement Chinese tax-payers voted at 4 Hongkong Road March 28 for directors (27 in number out of a total of 81) of the Chinese Ratepayers Association. Most of the old directors were re-elected. Among the newly elected directors were: Wang Shao-lai, Yu Ya-ching, K. H. Lin, Hu Fong-ziang, L. T. Yuan, Sze Liang-tsai, Ma Chun-zah, King Chun-zeng, Tao Chehtse, Hsi Yoh-shu, Sun Chiu-ping, Liu Zung-ying, Chien Lung-chang, Wang Yen-sung, Pan Chi-yen, Cheng Ping-hui, and Lee Tse-yuan.

The election of the 54 other directors for the Chinese Ratepayers Association by the commercial organizations and resident guilds will take place shortly. All the 81 newly-elected directors will hold a meeting to elect the five Chinese Councillors, six committee-men, one of the two Chinese Land Commissioners, and an executive committee of 27 for the Ratepayers Association. The election will take place during next week.

Annual Meeting of Ratepayers Will Be Held March 18

The annual meeting of Ratepayers (foreign) of the International Settlement of Shanghai will be held at the Carlton Theater April 18.

Should Ricshas Be Totally Abolished?

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

THE publication of Massey Report on the local ricsha condition has confirmed our belief that some immediate and effective measures must be taken to alleviate the sufferings of some 80,000 pullers, who have toiled like beasts of burden just for the sake of bringing wealth to a few ricsha exploiters. Nowhere in China or possibly in the world has there been such a similar situation as that which we have found in the Shanghai International Settlement where a very few privileged ones with a monopoly virtually conferred by the Shanghai Municipal Council can make no less than 100 per cent per year on a little investment by profiteering on human labor. All fair-minded people will look at this deplorable situation with a sense of resentment.

This ricsha evil has long been a known fact, but that the Shanghai Municipal Council should assume a policy of laissez-faire toward this known evil and permit the good name of the whole community to be discredited in the eyes of the outside world is really incomprehensible. Can it be true that since the victims have been limited to the Chinese people, the Council has seen no necessity of taking any definite action so long as it has been able to draw an enormous revenue in the form of licence fees?

One must be excused for suspecting that the ricsha exploiters may be too closely connected in one way or another with the men and interests who rule this municipality. In this connection, it is pertinent to note the challenge levelled by A. W. Beaumont, the unsuccessful candidate to the Council, that the Shanghai Municipal Council organization "is an antiquated, moth-eaten affair, more concerned with secret bickerings and the protection of a few vested interests than a policy for the preservation through unity of all Shanghailanders of this great metropolis."

The Council's past indifference and its present hesitancy to act in accordance with either the Massey recommendations regarding a transfer of licenses to a municipally controlled company and to a cooperative owning body or the minority recommendation of municipal ownership have been a cause of complaints on all sides. To further disappoint the public, the Council has now definitely passed its buck to a special Ricsha Board which, it is understood, will not be instituted until after the inauguration of the new Council.

In the meantime, the ricsha owners and subletters, sensing that their interests are at stake, have put up strong opposition against the change of their status quo. In order to soften the public opposition, they have promised that they would initiate some reform measures themselves so as to forestall any action which may be taken by the Council. They have even successfully solicited the support of the Ricsha Pullers' Association to back up their stand.

Amid the cries of reforming this ricsha evil, a sentiment has been growing in the foreign public that since the ricsha is an anachronism, it should be abolished altogether from the International Settlement. Its abolition, according to their contention, will not only solve this very complicated ricsha problem, but will also ease up the very congested local traffic condition.

An Anachronism

That the ricsha is an anachronism can not be gainsaid. With the introduction of vehicles either propelled by motor or driven by electricity, this man-drawn and slow-moving vehicle is indeed contrary to the spirit of modernism. Neither is it human to see one man working like a beast of burden in pulling the weight of another. Moreover, this vast human labor, which is now pratically wasted, can be profitably applied to many constructive undertakings.

While we agree in principle with those who advocate the abolition of ricshas, we, however, feel that to abolish this man-drawn vehicle at the present time seems to be premature. Pending the introduction of comfortable and adequate means of transportation to the International Settlement to take care of the need of the public, the ricsha is and will still be a chief means of transportation to a large number of the local population.

To those who can afford to own or hire cars, the ricsha is of course not a necessity but a nuisance on the overcrowded narrow streets of Shanghai. But only a very few of us can own or hire cars, while the great majority of us have to take cheap means of transportation. It is true that we can take either buses or trams, but these means of transportation as provided at the present time are neither comfortable nor adequate.

They are not comfortable—a fact known to everybody who has to travel every day on buses or trams. During the rush hours, the buses and trams have been always so crowded that it will take long waiting at the stations before one can secure standing space in the sardine-packed vehicle. Besides experiencing discomforts and difficulties, one may have the added sad experience of having one's pocket picked. Thus many of us detest the idea of travelling on either buses or trams, although these means of transportation are cheaper and faster in comparison with the man-drawn vehicle.

Neither are they adequate to serve the ever-growing demands of the public. The development of local transportation facilities, as a matter of fact, has not kept pace with the growth of this municipality. Although new routes after new routes have been opened up by buses and trams, many districts, however, can not yet be reached by them. The narrowness of local streets has also very much handicapped the introduction of rapid means of transportation. Moreover, Chinese people, as a rule, are living in terraces, very narrow passages, to which only ricshas are available.

Abolition Is Premature

Thus under the present local transportation conditions, the ricsha is the most convenient means of transportation to many of our people. The fact that ricsha exploiters can make a huge profit by monopolizing ricshas, convinces us that this man-drawn vehicle has not yet outlived its value in this great metropolis.

With this in view, I can not help concluding that it is premature to agitate for the abolition of ricshas at the present time. Who would be willing to waste more time and to pay higher charges for travelling, if speedy, cheap but comfortable means of transportation are available? Therefore, instead of agitating for the abolition of ricshas, we should urge the Shanghai Municipal Council to find measures immediately to improve the present dissatisfied transportation conditions.

It must be pointed out that about 80,000 destitute people are now mintaining their meagre existence by pulling ricshas. True, this human labor can be better utilized, if it can be applied to some other constructive undertakings. But at this time of business depression and political instability, it seems to be next to impossible to absorb this surplus labor, if ricshas are to be totally abolished from the Shanghai International Settlement. How can we improve the lot of those human animals, if their means of livelihood are taken from them altogether?

Thus the suggestion that a permanent board should be formed to study local transportation problems by the Council, as urged by the *China Press*, is a wise one. If the streets can be broadened, and cheap and comfortable means of transportation can be introduced, ricshas will die a natural death. The elimination of ricshas in many Japanese cities is principally due to the introduction of cheap hire-car service. I am inclined to believe that if the rates of local hire-car service can be cut down by 50%, the popularity of hire-cars will certainly surpass that of ricshas.

Ricshas can be eliminated just as naturally as horse-carriages were replaced by automobiles among the local wealthy people a few years ago. In many cities in China, the sedan-chair was in vogue about twenty years ago. But with the introduction of ricshas which provide cheaper and faster means of transportation than sedan-chairs, the latter has gradually passed out of our sight, and at the present time we can hardly find one single sedan-chair in Shanghai. Thus the sedan-chair has been eliminated not by compulsory measures but by force of evolution.

Such being the case, we believe that ricshas can also be eliminated by force of evolution. With the presence of a cheap and comfortable means of transportation, the public will naturally forsake this man-drawn vehicle. On the other hand, if we try to abolish ricsha by compulsory measures before comfortable and adequate means of transportation are provided to the public, its abolition will not only throw 80,000 destitute people out of employment, but will also deprive a large number of our people of the only available means of transportation.

Shanghai, April 1, 1934.

Bank of China Planning to Construct New Premises on Bund

The Bank of China is planning shortly to begin construction of a new building which will be located on the present site at the corner of Jinkee Road and the Bund. According to report the bank will remove shortly to a location on Hankow road which will be occupied pending construction of the new building.

The building now occupied by the Bank of China previously belonged to the Germans and was used as a social club for many years prior to the World War. After China's declaration of war on the Central Powers, the Peking Grvernment took over the German club premises and later on sold the site to the Bank of China, which reconstructed the interior for banking purposes.

Soviet-Japanese Relations Continue to Hang Heavily on the Japanese Mind

BY THE REVIEW'S TOKYO CORRESPONDENT

(Translations from various Japanese Publications)

THE sentiment of the Japanese toward Soviet Russia has somewhat calmed down as far as the news and articles of newspapers are concerned, but the responsible persons' views on the Soviet-Japanese relations expressed through periodicals other than dailies amply testify to no abated apprehension entertained by the Japanese toward the Soviets. Likewise, the newspapers continue to report the development of various old and new entanglements such as the N. M. R. negotiations, fishery case, Soviet army's shooting Japanese planes (on Feb. 23), Soviet's attempt at entering the League of Nations (Dentsu Despatch, Paris, Feb. 17), and the Soviet light bomber's making a forced landing in Manchukuo territory (on March 11). Newspapers' reports as to the new incidents are roughly as follows:

As regards the Soviet Russia's joining the League the Dentsu despatch states as follows (*Tokyo Asahi* March 19): "The rumor that Soviet Russia has the intention of joining the League prevailing in the French diplomatic circles has, through further inquiries, proved to be a reliable report. The preliminary negotiations will be started in near future between the Soviet Government and the League authorities. As to the principal cause of its taking so positive a step, the well informed circles here in Paris believe that it is no doubt the Soviet's apprehension as to the newly developed situations in the Far East." As regards the Soviet plane's forced landing in Manchukuo the Tokyo and Osaka papers gave some prominence, some of the leading papers even showing the place of the landing by printing the sketch-map of the locality. The *Tokyo Asahi*, after reporting the incident, went on to state that, seeing the fact that the place where the Soviet bomber amde a forced landing is located 50 kilometres from the Soviet-Manchukuo border-line, the plane in question was not flying over the border-line. The present incident, the *Asahi* concludes, is positive evidence of the truth of the often reported Soviet planes' flying across the border into Manchukuo. In the Lower House on March 15 Mr. Nagashima, M. P. of the Seiyukai Party sought War Minister Hayashi's opinion on the forced landing case, stating as follows: "The Soviet Far Eastern policy seems to have grown remarkably active of late and with it her policy toward Japan has become positive. It seems to me that this is mainly due to last year's bumper crop of the Soviet Union which has made the nation high spirited, and to the U.S.-Soviet rapprochement which placed the Soviet Government internally in a favorable situation. What is the opinion of the Army authorities?" Against this War Minister Hayashi is reported to have stated as follows: "It is true that the Soviet Union has recently come to assume stronger attitude toward Manchukuo and Japan. I admit that the late U.S.-Soviet rapprochement is a responsible factor, but it is beyond my comprehension that the recent movement of the Soviet Union in the Far East is an evidence of her starting activities founded on the State policy. Though probably the independent activities of the authorities of the expeditionary force are responsible, yet inasmuch as Japan is duty bound to protect Manchukuo by virtue of the Japan-Manchukuo protocol, we are to carefully follow the development of the situation." Mr. Togo, head of the Department of European Affairs of the Foreign Office is reported in the March 17 issue of *Tokyo Asahi* to have stated about the recent unlawful landing of the Soviet light bomber as follows: "Immediately prior to the Soviet bomber's forced landing in Manchukuo territory there was an incident in which an airplane of the Japanese army received bullets while flying within Manchukuo's territory, injuring one of the pilots in the back, and another case in which a Soviet machine flew over the northern part of Chosen. While against these two cases for which Japan made a protest no reply has yet come, the Russian side makes a fuss over the Japanese machine which flew over the Manchukuo territory two miles away from the borderline. The recent case of forced landing will be properly settled by the Manchukuo authorities. Inasmuch, however, as Soviet Russia's recent movement in the region of the Soviet-Manchukuo-Japanese border is a source of "extreme unpleasantness" to the Japanese Government, the recent case of forced landing cannot be disposed of so simply as the Russian side may expect."

The above cases represent the general development of the recent Soviet-Japanese entanglement in so far as articles in vernacular papers are concerned. To these should be added the tardy and zigzag development of the fishery question and the resumed N. M. R. sales negotiations.

The latest opinions of responsible periodicals and foremost critics on the Soviet-Japanese relations are collected below.

What the People Should Know About the Soviet Movement

By Dr. Minoru Maita (米田實), Gendai, April

(The following article by Dr. Minoru Maita is a most important article in the Gendai, one of the most popular magazines, for the publisher gives prominence to the article in his newspaper advertisements—Editor).

Anything for a Quiet Life. Since September, 1931, when the Manchurian Incident happened, down to summer of last year, Soviet Russia wished for no outbreak of a dispute with Japan. After that her attitude toward Japan became positive, while making elaborate demonstrations in countries in America and Europe as if Japan had been ready to sweep away the Soviet influence from the Far East. As the principal evidences of Soviet Russia's having taken a negative attitude I may point out (1) Soviet Russia declared to take a neutral attitude following the outbreak of the incident in September, 1931, (2) when in November of the same year Japanese troops stepped outside of the C. E. R., the Soviet side tacitly tolerated the action, (3) it recognized a Manchukuo official as an inspector of the N. M. R., agreeing to place the N. M. R. enterprise under Soviet-Manchukuo co-management in March, 1932, (4) in June of the same year it replaced the Chinese consul at Blagoveschensk with a Manchukuo official, (5) the fishery question which had long been a source of Japan-Soviet dispute was settled up, though temporarily, through magnanmous concession on the part of the Soviets. All these bespeak the Soviet's endeavor toward minimizing the possibility of an outbreak of war with Japan. In June last year the N. M. R. sales negotiations began at Tokyo. The principal motive for the Soviet's coming forward to dispose of the enterprise was, in my opinion, among all others to minimise the chances of dispute with Japan, and as less important reasons I may point but the decreased profit accruing from the transportation service and the necessity for paying salaries for foreign experts engaged by the Government, not to mention the payment for machines purchased.

Five Year Plan. The Five Year Plan which ended at the end of 1932 was quite a difficult enterprise. Russians themselves say that their industry had been expected to be promoted by 130 per cent but was increased by no more than 110 per cent. As to the agricultural enterprise they insist on stating that its original plan of 50 per cent increase was fulfilled up to 90 per cent. But these reports cannot be trusted. The Second Five Year Plan was started in January, 1933. That Soviet Russia evaded dispute with Japan at the time of the Manchurian Incident is partly because at the time the Five Year Plan was but half completed and, as the *Morning Post* (Britain) stated, she had to postpone the collision in order to secure time for the completion of the Five Year Plan and various defensive measures in the Far East.

Situations in Europe. At the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident Soviet Russia's relations with her western neighbors were not in the least favorable to herself. And this is another principal reason for her remaining inactive at that time.

A Change to a Positive Policy. It is mainly due to Hitler's rise in power that the situations in Europe turned in her favor. Poland's uneasiness led to the Soviet-Polish hand-shake. Gradually Soviet Russia began showing a stronger attitude as is evidenced by her arbitrary steps taken concerning the eight harbor works on the Heilungkiang and her sticking to the original price of the N. M. R., the price proposed by herself being 10 times that named by Japan when culculated on the current yen exchange rate.

Soviet's Displeasure and Apprehension Increase. In the meantime toward the end of August of last year six Soviet N. M. R. officials were arrested on the charge of breach of trust. This incident stirred up the Russians' anti-Japanese sentiment to an extreme degree. Another factor which surprised them greatly was the construction of various railways in Manchukuo with the funds supplied by Japanese sources. Among others that which connects Kirin and the eastern coast of Chosen is regarded as of prime importance to Japan both from economic and strategic viewpoints. Soviet Russia regards the railway a short cut for the Japanese army to invade Siberia. Besides, the line connecting Raho (拉法) and Harbin and the oval shaped line connecting Hailun (海倫), Harbin and Chichihar are economically a great menace to the N. M. R., while the plan of extending the oval shaped line to the opposite bank of Blagoveshchensk will be put in practice. Naturally, Soviet Russia is apprehensive of Japan's economic and military predominance. Especially the extension of railway lines to north Manchuria where there is no immediate prospect of economic development constitutes a source of uneasiness of Japan's military aggression.

In consequence of continued outbreak of petty disputes at various places the Soviet side began entertaining misgivings lest Japan should invade Siberia; hence the attempt at improving the Siberian Railway in real earnest. The Russians are afraid that the Japanese army might start its expedition before the reconstruction of the line is completed, and this is undoubtedly a principal cause of their Japano-phobia.

Karahan's Mistake. It is evident Soviet Russia is displeased with Japan's advance into Manchuria. The secret treaty concluded between Japan and Soviet Russia in 1907 divides Manchuria into two sections of north and south, and in 1910 the treaty was revised, the northern half being placed under the influence of Soviet Russia while the southern half under Japan. But against this new development of the situation the Soviet side can find no words of complaint, for at the conclusion of the treaty for the resumption of Soviet-Japanese relations at Peking between Karahan and Yoshizawa in January, 1925, the Soviet side consented to letting the Portsmouth Peace Treaty remain in force, thereby annulling the agreement on the sphere of influence in Manchuria.

What is at the Bottom of the Soviet Mind? As regards Soviet Russia's approaching the United States, while the latter stretched her hand solely for economic purpose the former tries to make use of the chance for political purpose, as is evidenced by her new attitude toward the American expedition to Siberia. Later, International situations having improved, the Soviet leaders saw the advisability of assuming stronger attitude against Japan, which soon found expression in their speeches during the months of January and February of this year. The fishery trouble is another evidence of her coming forward with stronger atttitude.

Although Soviet Russia has come to take a firm attitude, yet it is unthinkable that she seeks an outbreak of war with Japan—at least until the completion of the second Five Year Plan. What is still worse there is no likelihood of China's going over to the Soviet side in case of war, for she is afraid of Soviet Russia. Besides, since the United States has nothing but economic promotion at heart in keeping friendly relations with Soviet Russia and as she is engrossed in adjusting her domestic affairs, we find no material that would endorse the advisability of Soviet Russia's rising up against Japan just at present.

As one of the evidences of Soviet Russia's having become firmer in attitude, I may point out Litvinov's anti-Japanese propaganda in America and Italy. That Mussolini began speaking ill of Japan, even condemning her as having territorial ambition, is because he was deceived by the words of Litvinov. Besides these countries anti-Japanese propaganda has been extensively staged by Soviet Russia in various countries in Europe. Thus she patiently waits for the time come when Japan's relations with other Powers are strained. When it does arrive, she intends to fish in troubled waters with the least possible endeavor. Whether or not such a plan of hers will prove a success none can foretell. The foregoing is the outline of the movement of Soviet Russia which the nation should understand.

An Advice on Our Diplomatic Policy Toward Soviet Russia

(An Editorial in the Keisai Orai, April)

Not a day passes without our coming across an unpleasant report as to the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, such as for instance, the fishery trouble, N. M. R. negotiation, shooting our airplane by the Soviet army and Soviet leaders' anti-Japanese braggards. Since the European states are occupied with their own domestic affairs, and since the Soviet Union and Japan have apprehension against each other, a serious incident will not easily happen. Still, who could guarantee that these cases may not develop into a grave question?

The crisis will reach a climax when a third party or third parties try to make use of it. In the event of a big Power or Powers vitally interested in the Orient instigating Soviet Russia with their own traditional cunning diplomacy as a means to restraining Japan, or in case of various countries entertaining antipathy toward Soviet Russia neatly set on our county, who could be sure of the two countries' keeping their arms buried? The month of May in which the snow thawing season sets in in north Manchuria and Siberia, is the best season of the year to settle up various questions pending for so long a time between Soviet Russia and Japan. As it seems the time for solution of these questions has at last ripened, we are desirous that Foreign Minister Hirota's steady, untiring efforts will reap their fruit quickly before he is encumbered by hindrances from outside. We hope that the N. M. R. or fishery case will not be rendered to play the part of Alsace and Lorraine.

The March of the Soviet's Diplomatic Relations

(By Tatsuma Juji (富士辰馬), *Pamphlet, April 1)*

The Japan-Soviet relations which have long been placed in a gloomy atmosphere seem to have found a flash of the ray of the sun, through mutual consent on some of troublesome issues pending between the two countries, though it is still enigmatic whether Foreign Minister Hirota has embarked upon his schedule of "disposing of questions one by one and thus paving a way to the conclusion of a non-aggression pact."

The Soviet diplomacy is rich in elasticity like special steel. In her past diplomatic career with Britain and France there was many a such crisis as those recently between Japan and herself, but none of these developed into a collision. It is not unthinkable that the Soviet-Japanese relation may be classed under this category. Karl Radek, commenting on Maxim Litvinov, said that he embodies in him the character of gentlemanliness and barbarism. This does not only characterizes Litvinov but explains the essential character of the Soviet's diplomacy. If, therefore, our Soviet policy acts in concert with the elastic policy of the Soviets, it may be that the Far Eastern situation will develop and settle down along the program formulated by Japan.

In the event of an outbreak of a dispute between the two countries, it is the communist influence in China that engages our serious attention. Soviet Russia is doing her utmost to make an ally of the Chinese communists in the event of a dispute arising in the Far East. The leaders of the Cominitern, Manuilsky, in his speech at the 17th mass meeting of the U. S. S. R. Communist Party held at the beginning of February adverted to the influence of the communist party in China. He boasted that the Chinese communist party ranks next to the U. S. S. R. Communist Party in strength, having the membership of 416,000, and that it successfully disabled Chiang Kai-shek's expeditions..... Then he assured the audience with, "Such an army and political party constitutes an important factor to decide the strength of Powers in the Far East." The 6th punitive expedition of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, even with its superior strategy and improved arms, will end in a failure, affording the Red army a chance of effecting technical improvement."

The Soviet's diplomacy has been making a marked development amidst, the uneasy atmosphere of the whole world. In a word it is developing along the line of political and military non-invasion policy and economic non-invasion policy. Her international position is dashing along the road of "de-insulation," emerging from the past state of political and economic isolation. The deinsulation may be said as having perfected itself upon the re-establishment of her relations with the United States on Nov. 1933, and the conclusion of a commercial agreement with Britain on Feb. 16, 1934. What the Soviets are most afraid of is the possibility of the realization of the German Nazis and Britain forming a united battle-line against them. From this viewpoint it is to be said that the recent conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet commercial agreement proves a great stride taken by Soviet diplomacy.

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Thus Soviet Russia's peaceful diplomatic measures have made progress in inverse ratio to the aggravated situation in Europe, Latin America and the Far East. Chechoslovakia and Hungary are also steering their diplomacy toward resuming relations with the U. S. S. R. What a difference, when compared with the pan-European anti-Soviet movement demonstrated by Poland, France and England built a few years ago! Perhaps it is Soviet Russia's frame of mind that if only her relations with Japan in the Far East are settled up in order, Nazi Germany is no menace to powerful Soviet Union.

Political Significance of the Fishery Trouble

(*By Tadashi Shigemori* (茂森唯士), *Keizai Orai, April*)

Japan's fishery rights in the Soviet territorial waters will remain intact even if the relations between the two countries be discontinued, for it is provided in the Portsmouth Treaty, later being reconfirmed by the Peking Treaty. As long as the fishery question exists therefore the two countries cannot but be connected in some form or other.

Soviet Russia's negative attitude since the Manchurian Incident is reflected also in the Fishery issue, and during 1933 nothing troublesome happened concerning the question. However, at the begining of this year the Soviet side changed its attitude and rekindled the old half-burned wood in demanding that the fixed rate of 32 1/2 sen per rouble be raised to 75 sen.

With reference to what prompted the Soviet Russia to raise its exchange rate to more than double as much as that tentatively decided on by the Sidehara-Troyanovsky agreement (April, 1931), the Soviet side side sticks to pointing out economic reasons, stating that compared with the exchange rate ruling at the time of the conclusion of the agreement the present foreign exchange rate of Japan shows considerable depreciation and it is but natural that a new exchange rate is worked out based on the new situation. However, the fact that the Soviet side did not demand that the rate be raised at the beginning of 1933 when the yen's exchange rate was lower by $10 than at present, indicates that the motive of Russia's assuming such a strong attitude is not of purely economic, but political character.

As has been stated above, the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident rendered the Soviet-Japanese relations, including the fishery question, favorable to Japan to no small extent, as is evidenced above everything else by the successful conclusion of the provisional agreement on fisheries in April, 1932. At the beginning of 1933 the Soviets began entertaining a profound uneasiness regarding the situation in the Far East, while being scared at its back from the European side. She reestablished or renovated her relations with countries beyond the western frontier and finally swept away her care about the western side through reestablishing relations with the United States in November, 1933, and thus raised her international position to no meagre degree. Her despatch of troops to the Far East was then greatly increased in activity, until her defense works in Siberia had been completed. In addition to this, the bumper crop of wheat in the country was unprecedented, which, coupled with the inactivity in the wheat exportation, softened the acute lack of provisions throughout the Soviet territory.

Development of these new situations favorable to Soviet Russia put an end to her conciliatory attitude taken ever since the Manchurian Incident, and assumed a strong front toward Japan; hence her sticking fast to the new rate of 75 sen.

For such a well systematized state as the U.S.S.R. any one of its state functions does not work independently without its being closely related to other state policies. The fishery question must have a delicate connection with the N. M. R. negotiations. It seems to me that the fate of all the issues pending between the two countries hangs upon the development of the N. M. R. negotiations.

Yellow River Conservancy Board Holds Plenary Meeting

The second plenary meeting of the Yellow River Conservancy Board, which had been in session for two days, formally closed in Tsinan March 28. Altogether a total of 33 measures were adopted, including petitions to the Ministry of Railways for the repair of the Yellow River bridge of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and the construction of highways along the banks of the river in the provinces of Hopei, Honan and Shantung. A joint meeting of the Hopei Provincial Yellow River Flood Relief Committee and the Yellow River Flood Relief Commission will be held to consider plans for emergency relief in the flood devastated districts in southern Hopei, it is announced. Lin Cheng-shui, Hopei Provincial Commissioner of Reconstruction, states that the work on the repairs of the damaged portions of the dykes of the Yellow River in southern Hopei will be practically completed by April 15.

Why Banditry Will Long Continue in the Manchukuo "Paradise"

(From the Review's Harbin Correspondent)

Owing to the fact that bandits Have wrecked the trans-Siberian express on several occasions, the Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway has altered the time of departure and arrival so that this train will now pass through the "danger-zone," which lies immediately west and east of Tsitsihar, during the daytime. The new schedule requires travelers to stop overnight in Harbin. Bandits on April 1 pulled up the track, wrecked and poured a fusillade of bullets on an eastbound freighter at a point 30 miles west of Muling. The outlaws overpowered, disarmed and subsequently made off with the military guard, after a skirmish during which two persons were killed and many wounded. As a result of the bandit attack communications have broken down between Muling and Harbin.

RECENTLY the writer was approached by a certain foreign correspondent, stationed in this city, and whose dispatches are read in the far flung corners of the world, with a question—How is that the recent "coronation" ceremonies were wound up without a single mishap? Does it not signify that the populace, willy-nilly, has accepted the monarchy, however obnoxious the idea would have seemed? While admitting that the "coronation" lacked the popular enthusiasm, attributed to it by the Japanese news agencies, the correspondent was puzzled that, among the soldiers then lined up along the street of the procession, there was found none who would have attempted the assassination, seizing the opportunity that then presented itself.

It should be admitted that the inquirer lacked one essential bit of information on the subject, namely, a knowledge of the intricate conditions under which the "coronation" ceremonies were staged at Changchun. As the correspondent, assigned to observe and describe the event, he ought to have known that, of 30,000 Manchukuo troops, then gathered at Changchun, a good part constituted the "personal" troops of General Chang Hai-peng, now "senior" aide-de-camp to the puppet Emperor. The fact should have been known to him that, only a few years ago, this general was a mere bandit, terrorizing the population of the Taonan district, and, as often is the case with the Chinese Army, was later on incorporated, together with his band, in the former North-Eastern Army, having then assumed the title of military commissioner of the Taonan district. However, he did not long remain law abiding; late in 1931, he was "bought" over by the Japanese and staged the fateful movement northward to Tsitsihar, in which movement he was opposed by General Ma Chang-shan.

At that time Chang Hai-peng's ambitions were quite simple—he came out as the pretender to the post of governor of Heilungkiang Province, said post having been left vacant by the prolonged absence of Governor Wang Fuling to Peiping. Ma Chang-shan, then Commander of the Frontier Guards of Heiho, was appointed by the National Government to be acting Governor, and vainly tried to sit in the saddle, until driven out by the Japanese into Soviet territory. Now, with the appearance of Manchukuo and the *pseudo* Emperor in it, Chang Hai-peng, the former bandit, is a "big" man—he is personal aide-de-camp to Pu Yi, being also concurrently Governor of Jehol Province. His two sons, who shared all his adventures, are now in the "Imperial Guard" as crack officers, and lead the youth of the capital in all their frolics. In the coronation ceremonies, Chang Hai-peng and his soldiers playe d a singular role, so no sane person could ever expect any assassination attempt from these quarters.

Cartridges Ordered Left Behind

This leads us to assume that the assassination attempt—if we are to talk of it—might have been committed, in the absence of any crowds, only by the soldiers outside Chang Hai-peng's outfit; but—as it was learned later—all of them went out on that day without a single bullet about them. They were simply ordered to leave their cartridges at barracks; their task for the day came only to the "presentation of arms" to the passing cortege, which they did as commanded, and were marched back to barracks "to celebrate" the event.

That no such attempt would have carried might have been seen from the heavy guard thrown out on that day by the Japanese troops, gendarmery, and police along the routes of the procession. The unarmed Manchukuo soldiers, with their empty rifles, had certainly seen that right behind them, five paces from each other, stood heavily armed men of the Japanese gendarmery, whose task was, admittedly, to watch the crowd, but, since no crowd was admitted at all it can easily be conceived that the gendarmery's task came on that day to watching the movements of the Manchukuo soldiers.

Another question about which most foreigners show ignorance concerns the evident inability of the Manchukuo Government to stamp out the banditry with which it has been struggling ever since its inception. That the banditry cannot be stamped out by the present regime is seen from the fact that, instead of aiming at the root of the evil, it fights with the offshoot. It is a well known fact that, besides the political grounds, that is, the armed revolt against the Manchukuo regime, the banditry has its own deep rooted origin in the extreme pauperization of Manchurian villages, the elimination of small landownership, the forceful colonization of Japanese and Korean settlers on Chinese owned and cultivate land,—in a word—in the entire agrarian policy of the puppet Government, so that it is a vain hope to eliminate banditry in Manchuria within these few years. In the face of the magnitude of the problem confronted, all this talk in Changchun about the progress being achieved in rural districts, rehabilitation of rural economy, and so on, is nonsense. To a careful observer of events in Manchuria, the Changchun Government has no definite program of social reforms; even if they had it, they would not carry it through, for the problem is too great for their resources; and, lastly, it is beyond the reach of their mentality, for it is within the realm of "dangerous thoughts."

The Magnitude of the Bandit Problem

The magnitude of the question raised may be well imagined from the fact that 90 per cent of the Manchurian population. that is, 27,900,000, out of 31,000,000 represents a rural population, of which a good part ekes out a niggardly life, and, in the absence of any succor from any direction, represents, in fact, the unfathomable human backing of the Manchurian banditry. That this mass has long been ready for open revolt has been known to many a observer, especially in consequence of the recent crisis in agricultural districts, and specifically because of the fall of soya bean prices, which industry constitutes the mainstay of the Manchurian economy. Writing recently on this subject, a Russian economist, L. I. Lubimoff, stated that "soya beans constitute a revenue for about half of the peasantry in North Manchuria," especially "it is important to the families of small means, for which it represents, approximately, 65 per cent of their annual income." Now, with the record fall of prices on sova beans, which on Januaty 4, this year, touched Silver Yen 3.30 per 132 lbs. at the Dairen Produce Exchange, the lowest ever recorded within the last eleven years, exceeding in this respect even the worst records of 1931 and 1932, the distress of the rural districts may be well imagined. To add to this, the country was devastated by floods and other calamities, all of which, together with the ceaseless warfare between the Japanese troops and "bandits," had served to swell the distress of the rural population. It is reported that, as the result of these natural and man-created calamities, at some places of Manchuria no crop was gathered last year, some of it having been left in the fields to the elements and birds.

Of 27,900,000 peasants, a good part, namely, 27 per cent (See the materials gathered by the Commisssion of the League of Nations in 1932) represents the peasants without any land, that is, the rural population, which has to rent the land they till from the landowners. This figure has been corroborated by the findings of the Changchun "Government" itself, which, at the end of 1932, carried out an extensive investigation of all peasant families of the Changchun hsien, and found out that 39.33% of all peasants tilled their own land, 13.9% of them tilled their own land plus the land rented, and 23.76 % of all peasants had no land at all. The fourth group. the laborers, who work for others, and, however, constitute no small group, is not at all touched upon by both the accounts. It is, therefore, well to surmise that, roughly, 40-45 per cent of all the peasant population of Manchuria have no land at all, and have, consequently, to

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pay notoriously high rentage, sanctioned by the ages of usage, and which, in the long run, takes all their resources, leaving them practically on the verge of starvation.

Another reason conducive to the pauperization of the Manchurian peasant lies in the fact that he owns too small a plot, e.g. 65 % of all peasant families in Mukden Province, 52 % in Heilungkiang Province, own, as a general rule, no more than three shans of land (eq. 4.8 acres), very often even less. And, as the result of the continual distress in agricultural districts the small owner is being gradually eliminated, being forced to sell his lot to the big holder, or his land being taken over by the government authorities for the taxes in arrears. Once having lost his hard-earned lot, on which he and his family sweated many a year, the peasant becomes a tenant-farmer, usually of his own lot, or becomes a laborer for the richer peasant.

I do not mean to say that for this state of things the present Government is alone responsible; the drift of the rural population towards cities now seems to be a general phenomenon throughout the world; but the Manchukuo Government has certainly been guilty of the intensification of this pauperization of the villages, for its very inception, accompanied by widespread warlike operations for over two years, has certainly affected the rural population in the worst direction, and it is no wonder that the most robust of peasants have laid down their tools, and joined the "bandits," now fighting against the Japanese-Manchukuo troops.

There is another reason why the Manchurian peasant has turned to a high road—it lies in the agrarian policy of the Manchukuo Goverment, which only now is being conceived by the peasantry in its full scope, namely, in the apparent determination of the "puppet" government to take the most fertile land from the Chinese peasants, and to give it away to the settlers from Japan. Though the Japanese colonization of Manchuria, despite the high-sounding publicity around it, is too small, and does not yet constitute a social danger for the Chinese settlers, it is apparent that the Japanese, either by hook or crook, are bent on taking the land along the principal railways and waterways, namely, the Kirin-Tunghua, the Lafa-Harbin, the Taonan-Tsitsihar railway regions, all of which are amongst the first ones to be settled, in addition to the Lower Sungari region.

In my previous correspondence, I had the opportunity to state that, as a matter of fact, that the Japanese settler (in most cases of the "lumpen" class, that is, the unemployed) arrives in Manchuria with no intention to earn his living by the sweat of his brow; no, he dreams of becoming a farmer, with a score of Chinese working for him from the early morning till sunset, and raising soya beans, kaoliang, groundnuts, and other specific Manchurian cultures, in all of which crops he, by the way, understands nothing. Rice growing, in which the Japanese farmer is reputed to be especially proficient, cannot be carried out in Manchuria, so he has to learn the cultiviation of native crops. And to put this settler on the land, that is, to provide him with the initial capital, crop, inventory, and other necessities for farming, will mean an enormous strain on the Japanese-Manchukuo finances, and it is curious to observe how they will solve this fundamental difficulty.

Thus, the banditry in Manchuria, of which we are all now witnesses, has a very deep-rooted origin of its own; it is, in fact, wrong to attribute it to the Japanese invasion alone; it has served only as one of the contributing forces thereto. This account would be incomplete without mentioning a third factor, so far silent, but which, however, keeps the club ready—Soviet Russia—whose leaders see in this disintegration of the Manchurian village the first sign of the class struggle at work within. In their insatiable desire for conquest, the Japanese have lost sight of one important point, namely, that by estranging the Manchurian populace from themselves they have flung it to the other extremity —they have made it one of the best friends of the Soviet Union and its Red Army, which factor is going to play a decisive role in the talked-of Soviet-Japanese war. A net result of it will be that, under these conditions, it will be fool-hardy to invest money in Manchukuo; a wise financier will do well to pull tight his purse, for the risk is too great and obvious here.

Harbin, March 30, 1934.

Chinese Marriage Reform Association Adopts Regulations

Shanghai has all kinds of associations and societies, but none more unconventional, not to say practical, than the Association for Marriage Reforms which held its second general meeting in Shanghai March 27, with forty-nine menbers attending. The meeting adopted a number of regulations governing marriage of its members, among have being: All wedding gifts and dowries of brides must be of Chinese native goods, the banquests given on the wedding day shall not exceed $4 for each table; wedding gifts shall not exceed the value of more than a dollar; neither bands nor firecrackers shall be used at weddings and guests at wedding parties must leave the bridal couple alone before 12 o'clock midnight.

Revival of Confucianism as Means to Cure China's Ills

BY B. Y. LEE (李炳郁)

Do not do to others as you would no like others to do to you.—Confucius

THE movement for the revival of Confucianism has gained considerable headway of late throughout the whole of China, and the study of the Confucian Classics is also encouraged by the various provincial educational bureaus. In recent years the Confucian Classics have been almost entirely neglected from schools' curricula, and the elimination of which is held responsible for the moral degeneration among the younger generation of the people. The belief, that national salvation may be achieved through the restoration of the "old morality" based on the teachings of the Great Sage is fast growing among the old educationalists and the conservative class. They contend that many of the present day social and political ills, which have filtered into the young minds through the modern education without strongly emphasizing moral doctrines, may be cured by means of the revival of Confucian principles. The foundation of the moral structure of the Chinese people has been deeply rooted in these principles for long centuries, and without which, it is believed, China may be intellectually advanced, but morally loosened. The Confucius Temples in Shantung, Kwangtung, Fukien, Kaingsu, etc. have been recently renovated and sacrificial rites for Confucius, which were abolished 23 years ago, have been restored again.

Whatever this new movement may accomplish or how long it lasts, it will add a chapter to China's history of morality that never can be forgotten. Whether it succeeds or fails the results will have a nation-wide influence on human thought and human conduct. Since the young minds are polluted with social ills, it will be a herculean task to bring them back to the perspective position again. The task of national salvation and self-preservation cannot be accomplished except by sustained propagation and enforcement of the Confucian principles; it in turn can not, however, be achieved except by the improvement of each individual citizen and by strict observance of the old-honored virtues of propriety, righteousness, honesty, and honor. In order to attain this end the whole nation must revive and improve its conception of the old morality. The Chinese of the old school are deeply imbued with old principles of morality although they lack a modern education; while those of the new school, composed mostly of local college graduates, are well imbued with a modern education and training but are totally ignorant of the old honored principles. Hence these two classes of people have entirely different thoughts and actions, and hence conflicts of ideas and ideals follow. Some adjustments of social and moral principles must be brought in sight so that the revival of Confucianism may bring fruit.

Confucius Is Studied in Japan

No matter in the universe can be destroyed and no other moral principles can be substituted for those of Confucius in China. Once these true principles are gone, the souls of the Chinese are also gone. In the Chow Dynasty, a ruler, notoriously debased, made an effort to destroy the memory of the Great Sage from off the earth, consigning to the flames all the books of Confucius, but the principles of the Great Sage still survive. The Confucius Classics were taught in every school and learned by every student throughout the whole country for centuries, and the movement recently initiated for the revival of Confucianism as well as the restoration of sacrificial rites paves the path to reinstante the Confucian principles in all schools' curricula. Formerly the schoolmen could readily repeat and write the sayings of the Great Sage; but during the past decade, particularly during the past few years, the Three Principles initiated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Republic, have been installed in all schools, instead and every school child, even those in the primary grades, is required to study them by heart. The younger generation since then knows very little or perhaps is entirely ignorant of the Great Sage's principles, and the youths themselves should not be blamed for their ignorance as they are taught in these new principles. To the old and conservative class, the present situation from the standpoint of morality is unbearable and intolerable. What the Chinese educational institutions have neglected is favorably received in Japan. It is said that in almost every Japanese home in Japan there are copies of Confucius and Mencius Classics, and even in Japanese schools subjects for examinations are generally picked out from the sayings of these Sages. A stone to the Chinese is a jade to the Japanese; what is thrown away in China is favorably received in Japan.

What factors have contributed to the present day moral degeneration in China? How are the Confucian principles to be instilled in the minds of the Chinese youths? These questions are inter-related and should be carefully studied. The former is a social phenomenon as a result of social changes which have taken place too rapidly during the past decade and the latter is a solution. So long as the youth is educated with intellectual subjects without moral background, he is apt to get loose just as a chauffeur who ignores the traffic policeman's order may collide with oncoming vehicles. Practically all colleges and universities are located in metropolises, such as Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hankow, etc. especially in Shanghai, where vices and attractions for squandering money and selling one's soul are numerous. Before the development of metropolises there existed towns and villages where the mode of living was simple and restrained. But the youths living in metropolises now are individually free, and the development of individualism breaks down the old-type of undivided family. Fathers cannot exercise influences over their sons and daughters, who may do whatever they like. The old morality is gone but no new one has permanently settled in the young minds, which, imbued with a spirit of modernism, yield to their fancies and whims. A spirit of worldliness at its worst has threatened the highest traditions of the old Chinese civilization. Sexual immorality and sexual irregularity, which were rare occurrences, are now too common to speak of. According to Confucius, out of sensuality, came a host of evils. Neglect of filial duties, lack of interest in the sacred books, sluggishness of intellect, and a moral laxity tend to corrupt the youth.

New Generation Loses Respect for Teachers

Confucius achieved a reputation for filial piety, love of study, and respectfulness. He said all forms of respect were good, since all were venerable. But above everything else he honored decorum and restraint. Since its conception of social changes has modified so radically during the past decade, the new generation loses its respect for teachers, aged persons, and persons of a higher rank. Teachers and aged persons to-day are considered the out-of-ways who may be got rid of in no time. The new generation looks for fashionable clothes, new amusements, especially those of foreign origin, spends nights in cabarets, dancing halls, bright lights, dog racing, Hai-alai, etc. Divorces, which were unheard of in the past, are now a common occurrence. Marriages are no longer sane. Records in Shanghai courts show there are several hundred divorce cases a year in this community. Although there are no reliable statistics available as to the member of suicides in this metropolis, according to the local Chinese press there is at least one couple daily, besides numerous cases which are not reported. The suicide victims are in most cases young couples, who are tired of this world, due to love disappointment or other forms of sensuality. They are modernly educated and come from wealthy families. The youth of today in choosing an occupation does not ask himself as to what he is best suited for or what the future promises him, but looks for a princely chance of acquiring riches. He expects to get knowledge without hard study and riches by credit. According to Confucius, "the virtuous are free from anxiety." "Learning without thinking is useless; thinking without learning is dangerous."

A disciple once asked Confucius what he would consider the first thing to be done if entrusted with the government of a state, and his reply was "The rectification of names." "Not more surely does the grass bend before the wind than the masses yield to the will of those above them." The present corruption in the Chinese government circles is unprecedented in Chinese history. It is a well-known fact that a greater percentage of rich men are or have been government officials. The government official and the squeezer are synonymous. An official without squeezing is considered a fool, and an honest man can never be a successful politician. Up to the present time the government has taken no action to find out how and by what means an official has acquired his riches, either during his term of duty or immediately after his retirement. In the time of the Manchu regime an official might be imprisoned or his head might be cut off if his wealth was obtained improperly—upon a thorough investigation into the matter. Every one is after money first before honor. Dreams of a golden morrow are a common slogan among

he would-be officials. "If one wishes to uproot evil, one must uproot its causes," says Confucius.

The movement for the revival of Confucian principles initiated by the various provincial educational bureaus coincides with the "New Life Movement" recently inaugurated by General Chiang Kai-shek at Nanchang. The four time-honored virtues—courtesy, righteousness, integrity, and modesty—are the essence of the new movement; they are the established principles of Confucius, being clothed in a different phraseology. The importance of these four old virtues as a great reforming influence in the regeneration of the decaying nation cannot be estimated. The whole nation is urged to carry out the movement with perseverance and sincerity. Great enthusiasm in its response is taking place in many principal cities of the country, and everybody is expected to do his "bit." During the past decade of nationalism, various slogans of national salvation and preservation, at one time spreading like wild fire, have lost their attraction and charm in the mind of the people. In spite of the wholehearted backing of business and political circles and like all deserving movements the period of readjustment will probably be hard. It is, however, not too much to expect that the new motif will have reverberations in all the walks of life. If the Government officials who have initiated these new movements as a means to cure China's present day ills are sincere in their heart, honest in their action, and faithful to their duty, they can easily make China reborn, a new nation of virtue, honesty, righteousness, integrity, and morality. "The good of the State must be considered before the good of an individual," says our Great Sage.

Shanghai, April 2, 1934.

Tropical Medical Congress to Be Held in Nanking in October

The Ninth Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, which was originally scheduled for October, 1933 and subsequently postponed, will be held in Nanking from October 1 to October 7, this year.

This Association, founded in Manila in 1908 by a group of enthusiastic medical experts of repute, has in the past years grown into paramount significance and is now represented by veteran medical men from all over the Far East, as well as from the United States of America.

The Ninth Congress will be patronized by the president of the executive yuan of the National Government. The vice president of the executive yuan and the Minister of Interior will become the vice patrons to the Congress. Dr. Chu Min-i, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, and Dr. New Wei-sung will also assist as honorary advisory members. For the preparation of this coming big medical event, and in accordance with the by-laws of the Association, an executive committee has been organized with Dr. J. Heng Liu as the Acting President, Dr. F. C. Yen as the vice president and Dr. P. Z, King as the executive secretary. The diversed affairs of scientific programs, reception, publication, transportation, excursions, etc. have been entrusted to different sub-committees.

At the session on Aprl 2 Dr. Chi Shou-nan laid special emphasis on the importance of the medical sciences, the training of physicians and medical research work. On behalf of the Executive Yuan, Dr. Chu Min-i, Secretary-General of the Yuan, spoke on the importance of scientific methods in the study of medicine. Physicians should be internationally-minded, he said.

Chinese Coolies Being Recruited for Manchukuo

In spite of the fact that three ship loads of Chinese coolies recruited by Manchukuo agents were recently detained by the Chinese authorities at Tangku, the recruiting of Chinese coolies by Japanese and Manchukuo agents still continues. The Manchukuo authorities are reported to be recruiting 40,000 coolies from Hopei. Some of these will go to Manchuria by way of Yingkow while others will go to Jehol by way of Hsifengkou.

Kuomintang organizations in Peiping have decided to petition the Peiping Branch Military and Political Councils and also the Hopei provincial and Peiping municipal authorities, urging them to take immediate steps to prevent the alleged action of the Japanese in recruiting Chinese laborers for work in Chengteh, Jehol.

War Area in North China to Be Rehabilitated

Detailed plans have been drawn up by the North China authorities for the rehabilitation of the 17 districts in the Luantung area which were battlefields during the Sino-Japanese war along the Great Wall last year. A sum of $340,000 has been appropriated by the authorities to meet the immediate expenses of the districts in question. It is said that the refugees will be used for the construction of roads in the war area.

"When I think of how timid my boys used to be"
'WHEN Ann told me that the neighbours thought my boys were anaemic I certainly was taken aback. Why, I had *always* taken good care of them. They had enough to eat...plenty of sleep...I couldn't believe it! Then I began watching them myself. The neighbors were not far wrong.
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"THE NEIGHBOURS can't gossip now. Quaker Oats certainly made a difference. My boys are two of the most robust, healthiest boys you ever saw. Father and I began eating Quaker Oats too. We both feel brighter—more active for it. Now, not a day goes by without a meal of Quaker Oats."

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D-11

Reflections on the Revised Draft Constitution of China

BY WILFRED LIANG

THE program of the Nationalists postulated three periods for the salvation and reconstruction of China. The period of military operations concluded in 1928 with the flight of feudal-minded military satraps: the period of political tutelage was concerned with the consolidating of Nationalist successes and the founding of popular government upon the basis of civic virility: and the constitutional period which had been scheduled to commence early next year shall enshrine the principle of popular sovereignty in a framework of permanent duration!

The Sun Yat-sen Doctrines

Until the present time, efforts to ordain such a framework had not succeeded beyond the experimental or provisional stage. There was then no such feasible system as could provide directions to steer a ship of state through a stormy sea. But with the enforcement of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's comprehensive political formulae a new era dawned on the constitutional history of China. It was his system that has piloted the young republic safely through the treacherous waters during the period of political tutelage. It was his system, too, that has proved itself a political *tour de force* framed to meet the requirements of the country. Under the circumstances, it is inevitable that the governmental mechanism should bear the impress of his political mind. Readers must be familiar with the Revised Draft Constitution recently released to the press for public comment. As one can easily see, it is a *verbatim et literatim* transcript of the John Wu Draft, excepting such provisions as the institution of a National People's Committee, definition of territory, budgetary provision for educational funds, ineligibility of military man to governorship of the province and certain matters pertaining to election.

The Draft undoubtedly shows an ingenious attempt on the part of the builders to construct, literally, a penta-cylindric motor for the purpose of effectuating the "Three People's Principles." In other words, the constitutional framework, in its technical aspect, is a Five-power Constitution, and, in its functional and spiritual aspect, the "Three People's Principles." Governmental powers are distributed among the five organs, the Legislative, the Executive, the Judicial, the Control, and the Examination, for the object of safeguarding democracy, of preserving and developing nationalism and of fostering social welfare. The people will have been satisfied if their builders have done their work along these lines.

Popular Sovereignty

The first article of the Draft stamps China as a "San-Min-Chu-I" Republic; that is to say, a republic founded on nationalism and democracy, and organised for the welfare of the whole people. True, the Nationalist Party is based on the "San-Min-Chu-I"; but it does not follow that China, as defined by the Draft, is a "republic" of that Party. If there exists any doubt, the following clause removes it, by prescribing that sovereignty resides in the whole people, not in a class. It has been said that the embodiment of that abstract postulate of popular sovereigntv in the concrete scheme of the constitution is in itself as little a guarantee of its constitutional reality as the similar enunciation of the fundamental rights of the people can be a safeguard of personal liberty. Such critics have gone quite far to generalize on the inherent absurdity of the democratic principle and to infer the inevitability of the rule of an aristocratic minority or of the efficient dictator. But unfortunately for them, they ignore the dynamic complexity of the political organism. An instrument such as the one under review, based on universal suffrage and a rational distribution of constituencies, embodying an elaborate system of checks and balances designed to prevent the growth of autocratic tendencies, such a political structure cannot but claim to have invested that fundamental postulate with solid reality.

Habeas Corpus Provision

It is in the light of historial experience that the special significance of the inclusion of the several spheres of personal liberty in the draft organic law of China will be apparent. This insistence on the sacrosanctity of individual liberty emphasizes the substance of the new freedom and marks the end of a rule, the infringement of which had been an insidious feature. It is these libertarian guarantees that are the vehicle of the revolutionary dynamics. The phrasing of the *habeas corpus* provision, which is influenced by the English system, embodies the procedure against the jailer ordering him to produce the body of the detained, the requirement of showing cause of the detention, the obligation imposed on the Court to order the production of the prisoner and in case of an insufficient return to compel his immediate release.

In guaranteeing the various phases of personal liberty, the Draft insists that they must not be infringed except in accordance with "law." It may be questioned as to the scope of the word as used in these provisions. Under the parliamentarian system the legislature may by ordinary legislation abrogate the most elementary safeguards of personal freedom and create arbitrary forms of "lawful detention." But the general reference to "law" in the draft instrument does not invest the Chinese legislature with a similar competence. Art. 23 prevents these fundamental clauses from being reduced to empty verbiage by incorporating the principle somewhat similar to the "State of Siege" of the Continental System, capable of being brought into operation by an order of the Executive with the assent of the Legislature as the state of emergency requires: thus delimiting the scope of such encroachment.

The National People's Committee

It is perhaps unfortunate that the Revised Draft does not nclude that constitutional innovation of the John Wu Draft in respect of the State Affairs Court which is vested with the power to investigate and adjudicate on the validity of any law, to interpret the constitution, to determine impeachments and to adjust conflicts of authority. According to a constitutional jurist, the experience of the War period has shown the vital need in modern conditions for an authoritative agency invested with the constitutional power to protect the fundamental safeguards of liberty not merely against encroachments by the Executive, but no less against measures of the Legislative. It is but natural that recent Continental Constitutions have vested this power in special Constitutional Courts. The Americans may have felt the inconvenience of their system, as the question of constitutionality can be raised only as an incidental issue in an ordinary judicial proceeding. No wonder in the framing of the American Constitution Virginia suggested that enactments of the Federal Legislature "should be capable of being reviewed by a Council of Revision composed of the Executive and part of the Judiciary." But by Art. 55 *et seq.* of the revised document, a National People's Committee is substituted therefor, endowed with only a fraction of the necessary powers. In appearance, it is a standing committee of the National Congress; in reality, it is an incomplete Constitutional Court. It is empowered *inter alia,* to interpret the constitution, to determine impeachments and to accept votes of non-confidence, but it is not authorized to adjudicate on the constitutionality of laws. If the institution of the State Affairs Court by the John Wu Draft is objected to on the ground that it is an extra-legal element, that it constitutes a sixth power in the constitution, the same objection holds vis-a-vis the National People's Committee. If the creation of an independent organ is necessary for the safeguarding of personal liberties, the deficiency herein indicated of the National People's Committee, or whatever its name, should be so remedied as to include the power of reviewing all legal enactments of the Legislature, unless provision is made for judicial review.

Moscow Prints Sensational Version of Shanghai Loan Preliminaries

Moscow papers May 30 published a report from Shanghai that negotiations for a loan to China were being conducted by a group of international bankers who had arrived in China on the invitation of T. V. Soong. The plan of the bankers was said to have been resisted by the Japanese diplomatic representatives in China, with Japan firmly protesting against Japanese capital not being invited in the organization of the Consortium, and getting a negative reply to an inquiry which followed regarding her participation in the loan. The Japanese representatives were represented as having demanded that the negotiations, with the plan outlined, be abandoned, arguing that the situation in China does not permit of the development of foreign investments.

Enquiries in Shanghai failed to substantiate the Moscow report as printed. Local financiers, Japanese officials, as well as Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan, and Dr. H. H. Kung, finance minister, all branded the Moscow report as entirely groundless.

A group of Chinese bankers is, however, stated to be contemplating the organization of a large banking consortium to help and collaborate with the Chinese government in national reconstruction, and this, it is admitted, might cooperate with foreign bankers—in which case, Japan will probably insist on joining.

Indo-Japanese Agreement Criticized in Legislature at New Delhi

Bitter denunciation of the Bombay-Lancashire agreement was indulged in by a large number of Indian non-official members during a four-day debate in the Legislative Assembly in New Delhi, Mar. 16, on the textile protection bill giving effect to the Indo-Japanese and Bombay-Lancashire agreements. Demands for changes in the bill included a proposal that the proposed import duty on yarn be imposed on higher counts as well and that the duty on artificial silk goods be increased to prevent large imports which might injure Indian textile interests.

Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member of the Executive Council, replying to the debate emphasized the political advantage of the Bombay-Lancashire agreement and said that in so far as the Indo-Japanese agreement was concerned the Government had kept the interests of the agriculturists chiefly in mind as on their increased purchasing power depended the prosperity of the textile industry.

A Tokyo message March 31 stated that the textile negotiations between Britain and Japan, which had been conducted, until their breakdown, by representatives of the business interests concerned, are very likely to be transferred to diplomatic channels.

The Japanese delegation to the Anglo-Japanese Cotton Conference departed from London Mar. 30 for Tokyo. They were seen off at the Victoria station by Mr. Matsudaira, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, and Sir Edward Crowe, Comptroller-General of the Department of Oveasea Trade.

Japanese May Use China to Get Around Quota Restrictions

Japanese textile magnates are planning to establish Japanese mills in countries where imports are restricted at present. There is only one Japanese undertaking in India,—the Toyo-Potter Mill, a comparatively small undertaking. An increase in the number of Japanese mills in China (Shanghai and Tsingtao particularly) is suggested as the ideal solution. The recent increase of machinery shipments from Japan to China is indicative of the tendency. It is reported that the Kanegafuchi Company plans to export 1,500 tons of spinning machinery to Tsingtao in July, August and September.

Japan's Trade Injured by Chinese Tariff

In the special committee of the Japanese House of Representatives on the Bill for the Protection of Trade, a Seiyukai member recently called attention to the fact that the "prohibitive" Customs duties now imposed by China on Japanese goods are dealing a severe blow to Japanese trade—to low-class cotton goods especially. He described the Japanese spinners at Shanghai as being in a serious plight in consequence. Seeing that pressure is being put on Japanese goods by the Powers, the member said, it is very necessary for the Government to negotiate with the Chinese Government vigorously for the reduction of these high tariffs.

Ex-Ambassador Will Represent Japan in Netherlands Negotiations

H. Nagaoka, ex-Japanese Ambassador to Paris, has been appointed chief delegate for Japan for the forthcoming commercial negotiations at Java, between Japan and the Netherlands.

The main topic at the coming conference at Batavia will be the adoption of a barter system. The interests of the Japanese rubber growers in the Strait Settlement are being studied by the Japanese before they will promised increased imports of crude rubber.

The Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry held a consultative meeting April 2 at which it was decided that a petition be addressed to the Colonial Minister of the Netherlands and the Governor-General of the Dutch East indies, concerning the proposed Control bill on imports to be imposed by the Netherlands Indies.

The Japanese claim that by applying a very unfair quota system to bleached cotton cloth—Japan's major exports—the Dutch Indies Government has been attempting not only the rejection of the Japanese product, but also the elimination of Japanese merchants there.

Japanese Industry Ahead of That of Older Countries, Says British Industrialist

Addressing a meeting of Conservative members of the House of Commons March 26 Sir Harry McGowan, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., expressed the opinion that Japanese competition was likely to be intensified in the future. He pointed out that the Japanese had profited by the errors of British and American industrialists and, by purchasing up-to-date machinery, they were now, in many trades, ahead of older countries.

Germany's 1934 Budget Provides for 40 Per Cent Increase in Military Expenditure

An increase of more than 40 per cent in German military expenditures is provided in the 1934 budget as compared with last year, indicating Chancellor Hitler's determination to make Germany's fighting forces equal to those of other world powers.

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British Spinning and Weaving Machinery Furnished to Canton

Platt Bros. & Co., of Oldham, England, dispatched complete equipment for two textile mills to Canton on March 29. The equipment includes everything necessary for a 10,000-spindle cotton-spinning and weaving mill, and also for a 1,200-spindle woollen mill. Several Chinese mechanics who have been in Lancashire studying the construction of the machines will superintend their erection.

Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General in Canton, made a brief speech at the ceremony marking the layang of the foundation of Canton's first cotton mill, Mar. 29. He heartily congratulated the Kwangtung Government on its enterprise and said he was convinced that Anglo-Chinese relations are on a very good basis.

Canton Asks for Part of Proceeds from U. S. Loan

Canton leaders have again telegraphed the Central Government asking that a portion of the proceeds from the United States cotton and wheat loan be allocated to Kwangtung province to enable it to complete its Three-Year Reconstruction Plan. In this conneceion it is to be remembered that Canton still insists that the Government owes Kwangtung the sum of $190,000,000, which it is alleged, was used for financing the anti-northern expedition of 1926.

Canton Planning Large Brewery

The Kwangtung provincial department of reconstruction has completed plans for the erection of a brewery which will have a daily output of 300,000 large and 150,000 small bottles.

New Railway to Be Constructed in Kwangtung

A new railway is soon to be built between Nanking and Shaokwan in Kwangtung The construction will be done under the auspices of the Kiangnan Railway Company concern. The whole line will traverse more than a 1,000 miles. The initial sum of $30,000,000 will be needed for construction.

The authorities of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Administration are drawing up plans for the construction of the unfinished section of the line between Hangchow and Ningpo, now that $2,000,000 has been secured from the local bankers to meet the construction expenses.

Survey work on the Nanchang-Yushan section of the Yu-shan-Pinsiang Railway across Kiangsi has been completed. Hou Chia-yuan, chief engineer, is proceeding to Nanchang to direct the construction work. The Yushan-Pingsiang Line is to be a continution of the Hangchow, Kiangshan Railway, both of which are under the direction of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Joint Railway Corporation.

Construction of a railway linking Nantung and Haichow, northern Kiangsu cities along the Yangtze Valley and China Coast respectively, is being planned by the Kiangsu Provincial Government. It is estimated that $200,000 is required to meet the cost of lands to be purchased for the construction of the tracks and the stations. Materials will cost $35,000,000, while the balance will go for the labor and other expenses. The railway will be linked with the Lunghai Railway at Haichow.

A recent London message to the Ministry of Railways stated that the a large shipment of railway materials purchased for the Canton-Hankow Railway is being transported to China from Britain. The cargo will be landed at Canton and Wuchang (Hankow) to be used for the completion of the line.

Chinese Government Railways Make Profit

According to figures published by the Ministry of Railways the net profit of Government railways during the last year totalled $54,032,403. The Hankow-Changsha Railway is the only line losing money. The profits ranged from $243,451 on the Canton-Kowloon Railway to $20,651,467 on the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

The Ministry of Railways reports the receipts of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway during the last three years as follows:—*Passenger traffic*:—1931, $10,565,000; 1932, $9,375,000.; 1933, $9,881,000. *Freight*:—1931, $5,490,000; 1932, $7,213,000.; 1934, $7,646,000.

Through Traffic Railway Conference Held in Nanking

A through traffic conference for all Government railways was convened by the Ministry of Railways in Nanking, March 26 and continued for four days. The meeting was presided over by Yu Yien, Director of the Traffic Department of the Ministry. Among the resolutions adopted were regulations governing through transportation of goods in bulk, and measures for the standardization of the names of the trains on the various railways. All the resolutions adopted are to be enforced from June 1.

Railway Reconstruction in Western Sinkiang

The Shanghai *Shun Pao* comments: The plan for railway reconstruction in western Sinkiang drawn up by Fu Ju-lin, member of C. E. C., provides for a railway to be built from Sian, provincial capital of Shensi, to Ili, in western Sinkiang, after the completion of the Lung-Hai Railway. The Lung-Hai Railway extension will be completed in June this year and if this is followed by the carrying out of Mr. Fu's scheme, the problem of communication between Sinkiang and the interior of the country will be solved. We are of the opinion that the construction of a railway to western Sinkiang is really a matter which can not be postponed, partly because the province is coveted by both Great Britain and Soviet Russia and partly because the racial question is very complicated. The construction of a railway between Sian and Ili and Tacheng, and several more branch lines connecting southern and northern Sinkiang, will enable the Government to send troops to the province either for the suppression of a revolt or for resistance against foreign invasion. The construction of the railway will also help to develop Sinkiang province. For example, if the gold mines of the Altai Mountain (northern Sinkiang) are opened up, the ore obtained will enable the country to adopt the gold standard. The coal deposits at Tihwa (central Sinkiang) and Ili (western Sinkiang) are only second to there in Shansi province. There is a forest of several hundred square miles at Ili; while the silk and agricultural products of Hotien and Shuleh, southwestern Sinkiang, are equal to those produced in Kiangsu and Chekiang. This is another reason who we should carry out the railway project.

Road Construction Being Pushed in Five Provinces

By order of General Chiang Kai-shek the road construction program in the five South-eastern provinces is expected to be completed before the end of the coming June. An additional $1,000,000 has been raised by the authorities concerned to speed np the work, it is understood.

Plans for fostering highway construction in Hopei province have been mapped out by the Hopei Provincial Department of Reconstruction and submitted to the National Economic Council. Among the 34 highways projected, two are most important. One, to link up Peiping and Tehhsien in northern Shantung, is to be 160 miles long (470 li). The other, from Peiping to Chengan, southern Hopei, will cover a total distance of approximately 265 miles.

Long Distance Telephone Service to Be Developed

With a view to fostering closer contact among the nine provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Hopei and Shantung, the Ministry of Communications is planning the installation of a network of long-distance telephones linking up these provinces. The Ministry has approached the Board of Trustees for the British Boxer Indemnity Refund for a loan to carry out the project.

Anhwei May Not Impose Salt Surtax

The Ministry of Finance has rejected the request of the Anhwei Provincial Government for the imposition of a Salt Surtax in northern and southern Anhwei. The Ministry, in declining to consider the request, pointed out that the National Government, in an express order issued in March 1931, strictly prohibited the imposition of surtaxes on salt by the various local authorities.

Hankow Exhibition Visited by Huge Throng

The Hankow Native Goods Exhibition for the promotion of domestic products, which was opened a week ago under the auspices of the Municipal Government, was closed April 2. The total number of visitors exceeded 400,000 and the total receipts during the exhibition to more than $200,000.

Ministry of Industry Organizing Agricultural Bank

An agricultural bank will soon be established in Shanghai with an initial capital of $3,000,000. The capital will be furnished by both local merchants and the Ministry Industry. Mei Chen-tze, Director of the General Affairs Department of the Industry Ministry, will be the managing director of the new bank. The bank will have its head office in Shanghai with branches at Nanking, Peiping, Tientsin and Hankow.

"Small Money" Vagaries Cause Hardship to Poorer Classes

Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Finance, in an interview in Shanghai March 28 pointed out that the diversity of the small currencies in the country causes undue hardship to the poorer classes and the Ministry has been devising means to arrive at uniformity with a view to assisting those people who are adversely affected by the present situation. The first step, he said, must be taken in the form of introducing the decimal system.

Basic Work for Reconstruction Outlined by Chiang Kai-shek

General Chiang Kai-shek has issued circular instructions to the governors of ten provinces to make surveys and examine title deeds; to take censuses; to organize local self-defense corps; and to build highways and improve other communication facilities. The governors who have been so instructed comprise those of Kiangsu (Chen Kuo-fu), Che-kiang (Lu Ti-ping), Honan (Liu Shih), Hupeh (Chang Chun), Hunan (Ho Chien), Anhui (Liu Cheng-hua), Fukien (Chen Yi), Shensi (Shao Li-tze). Kansu (Chu Shao-liang), and Kiangsi (Hsiung Shih-hui). General Chiang Kai-shek has further instructed these governors to

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submit, before April 30, draft plans for the execution of the foregoing four points and to complete, before March 31, 1935, preliminary work along the lines he has prescribed.

General Chiang Kai-shek, is arranging for the establishment of a waterworks and an electric works in Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi. The cost is estimated at $3 millions.

The Honan Provincial Relief Society, in indentic telegrams to President Lin Sen, General Chiang Kai-shek, President Wang Ching-wei, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council, March 30, petitioned for the immediate remittance of adequate funds for the spring relief of the flood victims in Huahsien, northern Honan.

New Director of London Purchasing Commission

The Nanking Government April 2 appointed Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, Chairman of the London Purchasing Commission. The former Chairman was Dr. C. C. Wang. Dr. Wang is now serving on the same Commission as one of its members.

Russia Will Defend Her Territory

Editor, *China Weekly Review*:—

With great surprise and even amazement I read the following in the *China Weekly Review* of Nov. 11, 1933:

> "The average foreigner that one meets in traveling up and down the China coast will tell you off-hand that Japanese control of the Far Eastern provinces is inevitable, that it is only a matter of time until Japan will control all Russian territory east of Lake Baikal."

Are people mad? Do Japanese militarists really think they can take the Far Eastern provinces as they did Manchuria? Have they forgotten 1919-1920? Russia then was surrounded not only by Japan, but by many other countries; Russia then had no airplanes except a few "flying coffins," no tanks and hardly any modern implements of war, and still the Japanese had to leave Vladivostok and all of Siberia.

Now it is the second year of the Second Five Year Plan. The Soviet Union is industrialized, with metal, chemical and all kinds of plants. It already has the most highly mechanized army in the world. There are probably thousands of warplanes and tanks in the Far East prepared for the Japanese militarists.

A hundred and seventy million people are behind Stalin in his statement that the Soviet Union does not want an inch of the territory of some other country, but neither will it give up the smallest piece of its land.

Intourist, Sverdlov Square, HENRY JOFFE.
Moscow, USSR.
Feb. 25, 1934.

The Future of the Netherlands Navy in the Far East

Editor, *China Weekly Review*:—

In the January 27 issue of your weekly, rumors were discussed that the Netherlands Government was reducing its Navy by half and establishing a naval pact with Great Britain. The same subject was again referred to in the *Review* of the Feb. 17. In view of the above I take the liberty to quote the Netherlands Minister of Defence, Dr. Deckers, who, according to a *Reuter* message of Feb. 16, when speaking in the Senate, declared "that the Netherlands had not entered and did not intend to enter into any defence treaty in the Far East." He further added that this "statement should be made perfectly clear in view of the reports regarding a secret Anglo-Dutch Treaty in view of a possible conflict in the Pacific." As to the Netherlands Government's intentions regarding its Navy, any decision to cut this by half has not been taken until now, neither has any other reorganization scheme been adopted. Rumors to that effect may have been brought about by the Netherlands Government merely nominating a commission of experts, which had to report on the possibility of reducing Army and Navy expenses. The Hague Government has not yet taken any decision in the matter, and the advices of the commission, if adopted, might even result in an increase of the Netherlands Navy strength in the East.

Hongkong, March 28 1934. TH. W. DE JONG.
Res.-Lt. Royal Neth. Inf.

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Tense Russo-Japanese Relations Reported

Since the visit of a Japanese Delegation to Mongolia the relations between Soviet Russia and Japan have taken a turn for the worse, according to a Peiping message to the *Shun Pao*. The Japanese military authorities have given orders for the construction as soon as possible of large barracks at Hulun, they to be capable of holding 5,000 men. It is understood that in case of a Soviet-Japanese war the Hulun line will be the Japanese first line of defence. Although only 500 Japanese infantry troops are now stationed at Manchuli, Japanese agents are visiting the Siberia-Manchuria border every day to watch the movements of Soviet troops. On the other hand Soviet scouting planes are visiting Heilungkiang territory every day and on several occasions bombs are said to have been dropped by way of demonstration. The Soviet headquarters are established at Chita, around which place no less than 2,500 cars and locomotives are concentrated for military transportation. There are 200 Japanese troops at Pokuto and 300 at Chalantun. Tsitsihar, the capital of Heilungkiang, has now been transformed into a military centre. Fortresses have already been constructed around the city and several barracks have been completed in and around Tsitsihar. The airfield at Tsitsihar has been considerably enlarged and it is now capable of accommodating 50 aeroplanes.

A direct telegraph line, 9,500 kilometres in length, was opened April 1 between Moscow and Vladivostok. Previously messages were relayed at intermediary stations, thus causing delay in transmission.

Soviet Aviator Refugees Turn Out to Be Deserters

The Manchukuo authorities March 29 released the two Soviet airmen who made a forced landing in Manchukuo territory, in the Mishan district north of Lake Hanka, on March 3. At the same time the Manchukuo government refused the Soviet request for their extradition. The action of the Manchukuo authorities followed investigations proving that the aviators were deserters from the Soviet air force. The two airmen fell into the hands of bandits when they first landed, but they were subsequently rescued by the local authorities.

Extensive Development of Vladivostok

Extensive work is developing on the reconstruction of the port of Vladivostok. The construction of a big bridge crane has started, the erection of the first transportable 15-ton crane is nearing completion, and a new quay is being equipped. Plans for the improvement of the port include the building of new warehouses, a new hospital, and a new telephone station. Ten million roubles has been assigned for capital construction for the port in 1934.

Bullitt Warns That U.S. Congress Measure Endangers Trade with Soviets

The plans of the Washington Administration to realize closer economic rapprochement with Soviet Russia may be thwarted by the Johnson Bill which closes the American money market to nations defaulting on their war debt payments to the United States, according to William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to Moscow.

Manchurian Police Attack C,E.R. Property

Recent *Tass* reports stated that the Manchurian police continue attacks upon Chinese Eastern Railway's schools, clubs, and libraries. Manager Rudy of the C. E. R. has made a report to the Railway Administration stating that according to information at hand, the C. E. R. central library, closed by the police, was often visited by Russian White Guard officials in the detective service, while the integrity and good condition of valuable scientific and cultural property was threatened.

Japan to Give Financial Assistance to Manchukuo

Hsi Hsia, Finance Minister of the Manchukuo Government, after a short trip to Yokosuka to inspect the naval port and admiralty, at present in Japan, held negotiations with high government officials and prominent business men of Japan, including Premier Saito, Finance Minister Takahashi, Hisaakira Hijikata, Governor of the Bank of Japan, and others during the week for Japan's financial assistance to Manchukuo, in the form of subscribing to the national bonds of Manchukuo and the municipal loan for Changchun, etc.

Franco-Japanese Concern to Have Its Head Office in Dairen

The Franco-Japanese consortium for the economic development of Manchuria, memoranda concerning which were exchanged on March 3 between Andre d'Ollivier, representing the French National Association for Economic Expansion, and Director Yamazaki, of the South Manchuria Railway Company, will be inaugurated when the agreement is formally ratified by the Japanese Government and the French National Association. According to its articles of association, the consortium will be known in Japan as the "Nichifutsu Taiman Jigyo Kungssu" and in French as "Societe Anonyme Consortium Franco-Japonais Pour le Development des Affaires dans Le Manchukuo." Its head office will be located in Dairen.

Reports from Manchuria state that a new joint land corporation has been formed by Japan and "Manchukuo" for the development of Manchuria with a capital of $20,000,000. The management of the new corporation will be under the South Manchuria Railway Administration, which contributes half of the capital in land already acquired.

The Japanese occupation of the four Northeastern Provinces has caused a loss to the Chinese Government through the decrease of salt revenue by $33,000,000,00 annually. This is calculated on the basis of an annual decrease in salt consumption of 3,600,000 piculs, according to the *Chekiai* agency.

Kanichi Irie, an inspector of the Bank of Japan and formerly Chief of the Accountant Inspection Bureau of the Imperial Household Department is to assume the post of Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Ministry of the Manchukuo Government. Montaro Tsushita, Managing Director of the Japan Petroleum Company, has been appointed to the post of adviser to the Finance Ministry of the Manchukuo Government.

Three Chinese Heroin Purveyors Executed at Nanking

Three Chinese were executed at Nanking March 31 following the seizure of quantities of heroin in their premises. They were condemned to death by the garrison commander, who incidentally announced that all drug purveyors will in future be dealt with in the same manner.

French Detectives Raid Heroin Den.—Korean Dealer Turned Over to Japanese

The French police narcotic squad rounded up six Russians March 30 on a charge of smoking heroin in a Korean-conducted den in the French Concession at 784 Avenue Joffre. They were fined $6 each after a hearing in the Chinese Court in the Concession. The Russians were found smoking cigarettes made of heroin supplied by a Korean. The Korean was handed over to the Japanese Consulate.

Opium Prohibition to Be Enforced in Hopei Province

The Hopei Provincial Government has ordered steps to be taken to stamp out the opium evil from said province. The magistrates of different districts have been instructed to proceed to the country to inspect the fields personally in order to be sure that are no more poppy plants in the fields. After the inspection all the magistrates are required to furnish their reports to the Hopei Provincial Government and in case opium plants are found in any of the districts after the reports are sent in the magistrates of the said districts will be held responsible and will be severely punished.

University of Nanking Starts Campaign to Raise $40,000

The Board of Directors of the University of Nanking met at the home of President Y. C. Chen March 24. Plans were made for a campaign for $40,000 during the coming fiscal year of the University. An effort will be made to secure gifts from alumni, friends, faculty and students of the University. The Promotion Committee is composed of the following: Messrs. T. C. Woo, Y. G. Chen, K. P. Chen, Chairman, C. S. Chen, R. Y. Le, R. C. Lobenstine, C. T. Wang, J. C. Ferguson, W. H. Wei.

On Palm Sunday, "The Crucifixion" by John Stainer was presented in the Sage Memorial Chapel of the University of Nanking. The chorus, which numbered over a hundred, included representatives from the Glee Clubs of the University, Middle School and Ginlling College, from Central University, Ginling Mixed Choir and Chorus, Nanking Theological Seminary and the Union Church.

Congress Over-rides President's Veto on Supply Bill

The U. S. Senate March 28 joined the House in overriding President Roosevelt's veto on the Supply Bill, which as amended, provides for restoration of benefits to world war veterans to within 25 per cent of the amount received prior to the 1933 Economy Act and the restoration of most of the salary cuts announced last year for Government employees. President Roosevelt pointed out that these appropriations exceed the budget by more than U. S. $228,000,000 and would be a continuous and permanent expenditure for which there is no place at the present critical time. Recent telegrams hinted that the passing of the measure will result in further depreciation of the U. S. dollar.

The remonetization of siver by the United States will not improve American trade with China and India, Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser, Federal Reserve System statistician, told the subcommittee of the Senate Agricultural Committee, March 30.

President Roosevelt Introduces National Housing Program

Plans for a $2,000,000,000 national housing program for the United States have been submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt. The project would give employment to many of the three million people now receiving emergency employment from the Civil Works Administration, which is due for demobilization at the beginning of this summer.

Samuel Insull Imprisoned by Turks

President Roosevelt March 23 signed the bill authorizing the removal to the United States of American fugitives from justice, from places where the United States exercises extraterritorial rights. Samuel Insull on board the chartered Greek vessel *Maotis* was detained in the Bosphorus by the Turkish police at the request of the U. S. authorities, was later arrested, put in jail at Istanbul, pending extradition to the United States.

Japan Buying Much Scrap Metal

The American steel, iron and scrap metal market is enjoying a boom owing to heavy purchases made by Japan.

Four thousand tons of scrap iron and steel in the form of old sugar milling and oil refining machinery is being shipped to Japan from Trinidad Island, according to a dispatch in the *New York Times* March 13.

U.S. Authorities Hold Murderer of Gen. Sandino

The U.S. Department of Labor Mar. 31 ordered the immigration authorities to hold Senor Gonzales, self-confessed murderer of General Sandino, the Nicaraguan "national hero," at Ellis Island, pending a decision upon his entry into the United States.

Wage Increase Announced by U.S. Steel Corporarion

More than 300,000 steel workers in the east and middle west of the United States were granted a 10 per cent increase in wages starting April 1.

Recent statistics show that there has been an almost complete cessation of American banking difficulties with less than 25 banks closing their doors during the first quarter of 1934. Easter buying showed that business had much improved.

Nazis Active in the United States

As a reply to anti-German propaganda in the United States, mostly at the instigation of the Jewish population, several hundred thousand "German-Americans" have former themselves into a "League of Friends of New Germany" Raymond Moley stated that Nazi troops, wearing foreign uniforms, are drilling weekly in nineteen American cities. Steps are being taken to confer U. S. citizenship on Prof. Albert Einstein, who has been "excommunicated" by the German government.

The death occurred in New York, March 28 at the age of 66, of the German-American banker, Otto Hermann Kahn. Decorations were conferred on Mr. Kahn by France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Japan for services rendered in connection with International finance.

Julian's Bondsmen Must Pay

Despite the death in Shanghai of C. C. Julian, Federal officials issued a ruling in Oklahoma City, March 30 ordering the the bondsmen to pay the $25,000 bond which the late oil promoter defaulted when he failed to appear for trial on charges of mail frauds.

Smuggled Japanese Insects Seized by Philadelphia Customs

An assortment of insects, bugs, fungi, bacteria and cotton pests was seized by customs authorities in Philadelphia March 29. The fungi and pests were contained in a shipment from Japan which was concealed in a crate of Japanese manufactured toy doughnuts and pretzels consisting of paper covered cotton and rice straw. The telegrams intimated that the insects were to be introduced surreptitiously with a view to propagation, thus causing huge damage to American agriculture.

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Will the "New Life" Movement Give New Life to the Chinese Nation?

BY CHEN FU-SHENG (陳福生)

NOT in a spirit of ridicule or carping criticism but with a sincerely constructive intent, I would like to set forth my views on the New Life Movement. The movement, launched by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in Nanchang, has found many admirers and supporters in various parts of China. It is really a ray of hope. The present-day China shows sign of decay. Any attempt to rejuvenate her seems praise-worthy and worth striving for, no matter whether it is successful or not.

Break-Up of Chinese Nation

The Chinese nation has been primarily non-political. Its action is social and economic; the social groups of the clan, the economic guilds and associations of merchants, are but little dependent upon political action. Formerly, there were unconscious, yet universal, forces of social action that served as invisible bonds among individuals or groups. Now, these forces are dying out. What, then, are the invisible forces? They are ancient Chinese virtues. Following the collapse of ethical systems naturally comes utter chaos and disorder. Without social tranquillity, there is certainly no economic stability; with the break-down of social and economic organization, the foundation of the nation is shaken. The break-up of a nation of four hundred millions, that has no parallel in history and that was thought inconceivable by Lord Charles Beresford, may become a reality. Most Chinese people, as we know, have no legal mind; they have moral sense, and their conduct is governed chiefly by moral law. Revival of ancient Chinese virtues, as urged by the precursors of the New Life Movement, is deemed necessary for promoting social tranquility, as well as economic stability. Morality is the cornerstone of Chinese society.

History is the self-consciousness of a nation: as an individual has personality through the consciousness of a distinct personal development, education and experience; so to a nation, the joint experience of the past is the chief bond of union. The consciousness of a common history is the strongest ingredient in national feeling. It is not surprising that Chinese people, especially the young, who are ignorant of the glorious past of China, have no strong national feeling. The burning shame of the nation seems to them a matter of no great concern. They cry over spilt milk and they either forget their shame ere long or give themselves up to despair or despondency. Besides, the Chinese people, known to have possessed the two virtues, loyalty and obedience, do not now pay homage to their leaders, living or dead. They do not know that a nation is made by remembered sacrifices and shining heroisms, by great leaders in whom all the nation seems to live again, as America of the revolution lived in George Washington, as France lived in Joan of Arc and England in Alfred the Great and Cromwell. It is gratifying to learn that the New Life Movement has cherished national history, and cultivated loyalty, obedience, etc.

Disintegration of Nation Seems Imminent

The disintegration of the Chinese nation seems imminent. Indolence, corruption and immorality are the order of the day. As the entire nation has no soul, how can it subsist?

Verily, the New Life Movement, reviving ancient Chinese virtues and establishing new life ideals, is a sign of hope. But the precursors of the movement must bear in mind two things. In the first place, they must beware of the defects of Sung philosophers. These philosophers were intent on expounding the ethical teachings of Confucius and maintaining good old customs; they, however, overemphasized formalities and stuck too much to precepts. The people of their time thought it a bugbear, rather than a pleasure, to follow their example; the people soon got tired of their advice: Well said Wang Ching-wei: "The rules prescribed for a new mode of living must be simple and within easy reach." In the secord place, the New Life Movement, although it aims at reviving old ethical systems, is by no means a mere return to the old order of things. Chinese people, we know too well, have a tendency to maintain the old civilization at the expense of the new civilization. It is perfectly natural and justifiable that a nation conscious of its glorious past and desiring to uphold its own civilization should never feel quite at home in a new civilization, if that new civilization is looked upon as part and parcel imported from alien lands and forced upon it by external necessities of national existence. Nevertheless, it would surely be a great loss to China if the maintenance of the old civilization should take the form of abrupt displacement instead of organic assimilation, thereby causing the disappearance of the new civilization. The New Life Movement is, in my judgment, an attempt to rejuvenate the Chinese nation, to condect successfully the best in our own civilization with the best in modern civilization.

North China in Danger

Nanking authorities who are now occupied with promoting the New Life Movement must not overlook the critical situation in North China. Unless an agrarian crisis is averted, domestic discontent in Japan may lead to a revolution. To head off domestic discontent leading in the direction of a revolution and to distract her people's attention from internal affairs, Japan is meditating a military adventure abroad. Will she declare war upon Soviet Russia? Not now. Japan will not go to war with Russia until she has obtained a powerful European ally. Will she wage war against America? Certainly not in the near future and probably not in the remote future. That Japan has adopted a conciliatory attitude toward Russia and that Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, and Hull, American Secretary of State, exchanged documents regarding promotion of peace are conclusive evidences. It is most likely that Japan will very soon thrust her snout into North China. She will find a pretext for new military campaigns. How Nanking will cope with the impending crisis we do not know but we do know that Nanking has a delicate situation to handle.

There is general apprehension that Western Powers will recognize Manchukuo. As long as China is not in a position to recover her lost territory, she cannot prevent the Powers from recognizing Manchukuo. We must consolidate our national strength. Efforts are to be made for national recovery, national reconstruction, national rejuvenation.

Foochow, March 26, 1934.

Removal of Foreign Legations Not Yet Decided Upon

The Peiping *Ta Kung Pao* says the recent report that foreign legations in Peiping will shortly be removed to the South has been ridiculed in Legation circles. It is pointed out that British, German and American Legations have already established their offices in Nanking, which enjoy a status similar to that of a Legation. The Ministers can easily proceed to Nanking if the situation demands. As a matter of fact these Legations have already been "removed" to Nanking, although the Ministers continue to maintain their "residence" in Peiping.

In the view of foreign diplomats, of the 22 countries which have Legations in China, only five have not been "removed" to the South, they are the Spanish, Portuguese, Brazilian, Dutch and Danish Legations. All other Legations keep offices either in Nanking or in Shanghai.

That Proposed Japanese Canal Across Siam

In the House of Commons March 26 a Conservative member drew attention to the reported proposal to construct a ship canal through the Isthmus of Kra, South Burma, and inquired regard the government's attitude. Sir John Simon, British foreign minister, replied that such rumors had been circulated on various occasions in the past, and there was no reason to believe that this rumor was better founded than its predecessors. He promised, however, to inquire into the matter.

It has been asserted at various times during the past several years that Japan is conducting negotiations with a view to the construction of a canal through the Isthmus of Kra, so that ships stationed at the projected base could avoid passing through the Malacca Strait, which separates the Federated Malay States from Sumatra.

American Minister Presents Credentials Direct to President de Valera

It is rumored in London that when J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, had an audience with King George March 30 he discussed the question of Mr. McDowell, the new United States Minister at Dublin, presenting his credentials to Mr. de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, instead of to the Governor-General, Donald Buckley, who, in said capacity, is the King's direct representative.

Who's Who in China

General Wang I-che, Army Commander; born in Pinghsien, Kirin, October 25, 1896; graduated from Kirin Provincial First Middle School, 1915; graduated from Paoting Military College, July 1922; served in the rank and file of various units of the Northeast Army; promoted to battalion commander in October 1924; regiment commander in November 1925; brigade commander in June 1927; and division commander in April 1928; when the Manchurian Crisis took place in September 1931, he offered strong resistance to the Japanese invaders and thus made himself popularly known; in September 1932, he was appointed director of the First Department of the Peiping Branch Military Council; prompted commander of the 67th Army with rank of Major-General in March 1933, which post he still holds; awarded 2nd Wenhu Decoration and 1st Class National Ensign Decoration by the National Government; address: Headquarters of the 67th Army, Langfang, Peiping.

王以哲字鼎方
General Wang I-che

王以哲字鼎方，吉林賓縣人，年三十七歲，民國五年夏畢業於吉林第一中學校，秋入保定陸軍軍官學校，民國十一年七月畢業，投効東三省陸軍教導隊充第四連連附，排長，連長及營長等職，十四年二月調充東三省教導隊第三營少校營長，十一月升充第四補充旅第八補充團上校團長，十五年春第四旅改編爲第二十七旅改充第三十九團團長，十月調充第三四方面軍團衛隊上校隊長，十六年六月升充衛隊旅少將旅長，十七年四月升充第十九師中將師長，十一月縮編爲陸軍第一旅中將旅長，二十年四月改爲陸軍獨立第七旅仍充中將旅長，二十一年九月調充國民政府軍事委員會，北平分會第一處處長，二十二年三月委充第六十七軍軍長，現供斯職，其經過戰役，計山海關戰役，新民戰役，頭二道關戰役，鄭州戰役，涿州戰役，彰德戰役，及古北口戰役，國府獎授二等文虎章及一等國徽章

Dr. W. W. Yen Urges Support for League of Nations

Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese ambassador to Moscow on furlough, told members of the China Institute of International Relations of which he is one of the directors, speaking at a dinner party given in his honor by the Institute, at the new Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building, March 31, that it is to the interest of China that the League of Nations should continue to exist and grow in strength even though it did not satisfy everybody in connection with the Manchurian question. More than 120 members and friends of the China Institute of International Relations were present at the dinner. Dr. Yen added that the League is not a super-government and that it has no power to order its component states to do this or that. But the fact that more than 50 civilized states did come together and pass the great indictment against Japanese invasion of Chinese territory, is unprecedented in human history, Dr. Yen concluded.

The American Returned Students' Association, the American University Club, the Pan-Pacific Association and the Shanghai Association were joint hosts at a dinner party in honor of Dr. Yen at the New Asia Hotel, April 3.

Dr. Yen visited Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Nanchang last week.

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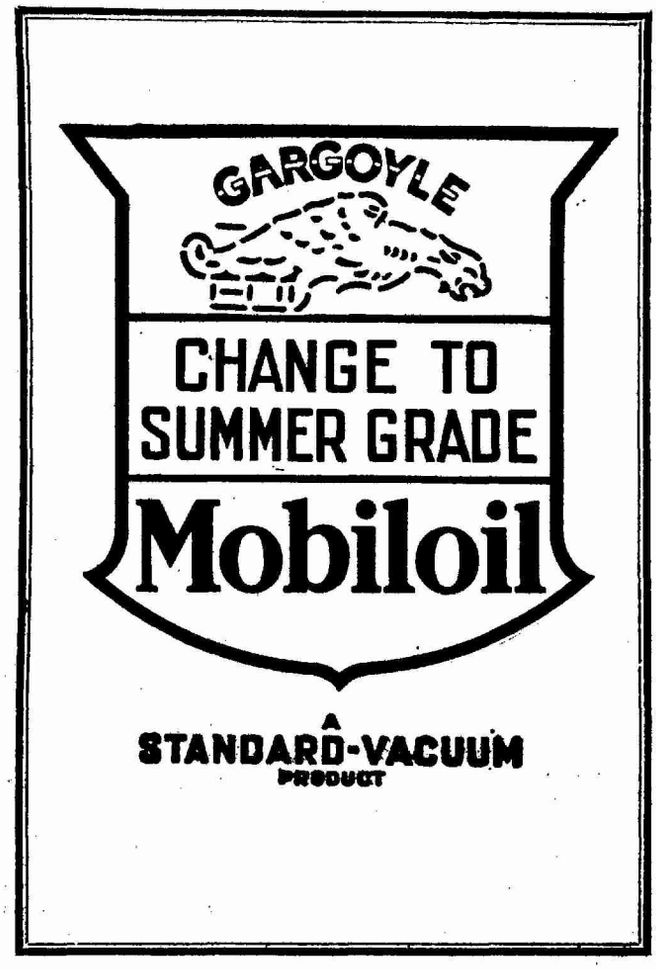
(2) Bureau of Industrial Economy
(3) Bureau of Communications
(4) Bureau of Administration
(5) Bureau of Accounts
(6) Bureau of Statistics

All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.



Men and Events

The use of large quantities of Japanese cement in public works in Hongkong was criticized in the House of Commons March 27.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British Minister, proceeded to Peiping Mar. 31. He is due to return to Nanking in two or three months.

Dr. W. W. Yen, Ambassador to Moscow, returned to Nanking from Hankow March 28 and conferred with Premier Wang Ching-wei.

As a counter-measure against the strike of their workers the owners of all umbrella factories in Shanghai declared a general lockout April 3 against the workers.

William Van Buskirk, for years chief-deputy United States Marshal in Shanghai, is dur to return here from Los Angeles in about two mouths.

Rear Admiral Teijiro Sugisaka, Commander of the 11th Squadron of Japanese Navy along the Yangtzse, is making a tour of inspection of the Yangtzse valley as far as Chungking.

As the result of the Municipality renumbering the houses the address of the *China Weekly Review*, as from April 1, has been changed from No. 38 to No. 160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

A party of some 70 Chinese students of Tshinghua University in Peiping is scheduled to visit Japan this week on a tour. The party is to be headed by Chien Tao-sun, a lecturer on Japan and the Japanese in the University.

The death occurred in Hongkong March 30 of the Rev. Evan Saunders Kauffmann, formerly attached to the mission in Tsingtao and Korea known as the Assemblies of God in the United States of America.

A proposal to organize travelling motion picture units to show educational pictures in the various districts of the province was adopted at a meeting of the Chekiang Provincial Government March 27.

Major-General Halstead Dorey, Commander of the Second Division at Fort Sam, Houston, Texas, has been appointed Commander of the Hawaiian Division, succeeding Major-General Albert Jesse Bowley.

A Hunan branch of the Red Swastika Society was formally inaugurated in Changsha April 1. Swastika representatives from Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping, Hankow and other cities were present.

Mrs. Chang Hsueh-liang arrived in Shanghai from Europe April 2, and later proceeded to Hankow to join her husband. Shen Tsu-tung, Secretary of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang welcomed Madame Chang on behalf on her husband.

The oldest newspaper (230 years) in Germany, the *Vossische Zeitung*, ceased publication Mar 31. In an announcement the paper stated that, with the present state of affairs in Germany, its task had ended.

The Southwest Political Council Mar 31 decided to impose a fine of $100,000 on the company owning the *Szechai* motor launch which capsized in the Pearl River on the night of March 4, causing the death of more than 600 persons.

Yu Teh-hsun, leader of the bandit gang which abducted Mrs. Muriel Pawley and Charles Cochran from the race-course at Newchwang on September 7, 1932, was captured last week by the police at Tienchuangtai, east of Newchwang.

E. R. von Preissig, retired U. S. Naval Paymaster, formerly a resident of Shanghai connected with a German machinery house, at present a resident of Jugo-Slavia (Skofja Laka), was married Feb. 21 to Mrs. Maria Kuracka (nee Potocnik).

"Japan coronated the new emperor of Manchuria. They would have had the coronation earlier, but they didn't have any armored car to haul him to the festivities in."—Will Rogers, in his daily letter to the American newspapers, March 1.

It is announced by the National Bureau of Weights and Measures that twenty-eight Provinces and Special Municipalities in the country have already enforced the new (metric) system of weights and measurements.

Press reports that Dr. Weng Wen-hao, the noted geologist, (who was seriously injured in a motor accident recently) has contracted cerebral meningitis are denied at the Kuang-chi Hospital in Hangchow.

O. G. Steen, S. Y. Euren and R. J. Corbett were reelected trustees of the Foreign Y. M. C. A. at the sixth annual general meeting held in Shanghai Mar. 26. D. L. Ralph was elected a trustee to replace F. B. Winter, who did not run for reelection.

The verdict of the Dairen district court on the Dairen trunk-murder case, in which the accused are Hideo Nakazono and his alleged accomplice, Katsumi Fujimori, is to be given on April 12. The verdict on the *Sheng An* piracy case will be made known on April 26.

J. V. Crowe, manager of Ford Motor Company, Exports, Inc., departed this week on a business trip to Hongkong and Canton.

Prof. Ernst Linnenkamp, prominent German artist, has just returned from an extended trip to Szechuen province. He is staying at the Cathay Mansions.

The death occurred in Shanghai March 25 of Otto Carl Wilhelm Lampe, representative in China for the Alhambra Cigar company of Manila.

Two hunderd and eighty-four Russian refugees (mostly Mennonites of German origin) arrived in Shanghai during the week from Harbin *en route* to the German settlement in Santos, Brazil.

Dr. James Harvey Rogers, United States Government expert who is to be make a survey as to how proposed American silver legislation might affect China, is due to arrive in Shanghai Monday, April 9, on the Dollar liner *President Hoover*.

Victor Keen, correspondent for the New York *Herald-Tribune* who has been absent from Shanghai for the past three months on home leave, is expected to return to Shanghai next week. M. Keen returned by way of Russia and Manchuria.

H. C. Zen, Director of the China Foundation, is leaving Peiping for South China this month in the interest of his organization. He will also inspect Kwangsi Provincial University, of which Dr. Ma Chun-wu, former Minister of Education, is Chancellor. Yu Shang-yuan will accompany Mr. Zen.

Dr. A. R. Moore, visiting professor of biology of the Rockefeller Foundation in the Japanese Imperial University of Tohoku in Sendai, passed through Shanghai during the week after a trip to North China, on his way back to the United States. He was accompanied by his wife.

Tseng Sheng-yuan, wealthy overseas Chinese from Rangoon, who was kidnapped some four weeks ago while crossing on a boat to Kulangsu from Amoy, was rescued Mar. 28 as a result of a raid on the bandits at Tienchu Shan (mountain) in Tungan, southeastern Fukien, by the Provincial forces.

Dr. L. W. Rajchmann, expert from the League of Nations on economic subjects, who has been in China for several months, will depart from Shanghai next week for the United States, enroute to Europe to attend a League meeting at Geneva April 10.

Dr. John Colbert, Tientsin physician, boarded the U. S. Transport *Grant* at Chinwangtao last were euroute to the United States. He will do graduate work at Columbia University, New York, from there he will go to Rochester, Minnesota, to attend the Mayo Clinics. He expects to return to China next August.

According to the *China Evening News*, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is preparing to protest against the illegal establishment of a postal department by the Japanese Tourist Agency in Peiping, handling mail for Manchuria. The Ministry of Communications has telegraphed to the Peiping postal authorities to deal with the matter.

Miss Natalie Eills, a former secretary to U. S. Consul-General E. S. Cunningham, sailed from San Francisco by the *President Hoover* from the United States and was to be married at Yokohama April 6 to C. Yates McDaniel, Nanking correspondent for the *United Press* and the *New York Times*. They will be at home in Nanking after April 17.

More than 800 persons were drowned when a typhoon struck the China Coast near Bias Bay on the night of March 26, mostly of hundreds of junks and sampans, which were torn from their moorings. Many of the dead were finhermen and their families, who, tired after a hard day's work were sound asleep when the storm swept them to their death.

The sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Ministry of Interior was celebrated in Nanking, April 1, when all the members of the staff and over 700 guests were present. Vice-Minister Kan Nai-kwang spoke on the history of the Ministry since its inauguration and the present condition of the administration.

Bruce Hopper, a member of the Harvard University Department of Government came to Shanghai end of last week by way of Manchuria, Vladivostok, and Peiping, and then proceeded to Japan. He is expected to return to Nanking shortly to make investigations in connection with his university work. Mr. Hopper was formerly a reporter on the *China Press*.

Gilmore G. Bradford, Far Eastern Manager for Frigidaire, joined the American Engineering Corporation (China), local distributors for Frigidaire, in the capacity of vice-president April 1. Mr. Bradford joined Frigidaire Corporation of Dayton, Ohio, in 1926 and has had much experience in electrical refeigeration in the export field.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, at the head of a group of five, which included his son Harrison who is connected with the Ford Motor Company, John Russsell, and Dr. Arthur N. Young and Dr. Olivet C. Lockhart, advisers to the National Government, made a tour of Hangchow and vicinity over the Easter holidays.

Carl Nahmmacher, pilot-representative with United Aircraft Exports Inc, will return to Shanghai on the Dollar liner *President Hoover* next Monday, April 9, from U. S. A.

Mrs. W. S. Leonard who was operated on at the Shanghai Sanitarium this week is recovering and expects to return to her home at the Clements Apartments shortly.

George Fitch, secretary of the Foreign Y. M. C. A., departed on April 4 for Nanking to participate in special meetings of the Nanking Rotary Club and a new Masonic chapter recently organized in the National Capital.

Lieut. James McHugh, Intelligence Officer, with the U. S. Marines, who has been confined to his home due to an attack of flu has recovered and resumed his duties.

The Shanghai Art Advertising Co., 128 Museum Road, announces that in a few months' time it will publish a Directory of Shanghai (3000 copies) free for the asking. It will include a map of Shanghai in three colors.

An inspection of the Peiping Palace Museum treasures stored in Shanghai was started this week under the supervision of the central and local governments and Kuomintang. The inspection will take one year and six months to complete. Nine officials of the Shanghai Office of the Peiping Palace Museum have been appointed to proceed with the inspection.

Lieut.-Col. Horishi Nemoto, who has recently been appointed to the chief of Press Section of the Ministry of War, returned to Tokyo April 1. He had been transferred from the post of assistant to the Japanese Military Attache to the Legation in Shanghai to take charge of the intelligence section of the Japanese Garrison in North China, and was resident in Peiping for about eight months.

The death occurred at Hangchow April 1 of Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, wife of the U. S. Consul General in Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham had gone to Hangchow over the Easter holidays and Mrs. Cunningham became ill while there. The late Mrs. Cunningham was born in London January 1, 1886. Her name before her marriage was Elizabeth Rhoda. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were married on November 14, 1911.

Ten members of the labor union of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Workshop were arrested end of last week and handed over to the Lunghua military headquarters in connection with the recent assault on a high official sent to the workshop by the Administration. The arrest of the Labor Union men is said to be also connected with the the recent go-slow strike of the workshop laborers.

The Nanking authorities are taking steps for the reorganization of the four Consulates in Russia on the Sinkiang-Soviet border. Hitherto these Consulates have been under the direct jurisdiction of the Sinkiang Provincial authorities. After reorganization, they will come under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as is the case with all other Consulates and Legations abroad.

How the Boxer Indemnity Funds Are to Be Used

At the joint meeting of representatives of the various Boxer Indemnity organs in Nanking on March 30, the following proposals among others, were adopted:

1. Establishment of a Mausoleum Museum. A sum of one million dollars is to be expended for this purpose. The fund is to be raised from the various Boxer Indemnity Refunds in the following proportions: American $200,000; French $150,000; Belgian, $150,000; Italian $500,000.

2.—Estimates for each fiscal year must be submitted by the various Boxer Indemnity organs to the Executive Yuan annually before March 1.

3.—The meeting revised and approved the general principles governing cooperation between the various Boxer Indemnity organs for the promotion of education and culture, submitted by the Ministry of Education.

4.—Establishmnent of Vocational Schools with funds from the British Indemnity Refund.

5.—Establishment of a Woman's College at the Capital. A total of $300,000 is to be remitted by the Board of Trustees for the American Indemnity Refund for this purpose in two yearly instalments.

Rent Reduction Movement in Shanghai Grows

The Association for Rent Reduction held its third general meeting in Shanghai Mar 30, and decided that in spite of all obstacles the movement must must be carried on to success. The representatives of the Association called at the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai to place their grievances before the local municipal authorities and request that measures should be worked out by the Municipal Government for actual rent reduction in Shanghai.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1351

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions the following revised Import Tariff rates will be made effective provisionally from 1st April, 1934:

Tariff No. 520: (Including similar Motor Fuels, n.o.p.f.)

(a) G.U. 2.10
(b) G.U. 0.53

Tariff No. 532:

(a) G.U. 1.80
(b) G.U. 0.45

Tariff No. 529: (b) G.U. 33.60

N.B. The duty on Liquid Fuel containing over 60% Kerosene is to be calculated *pro rata* according to actual Kerosene content, taking G.U. 33.60 as duty on Liquid Fuel containing 60% Kerosene, the maximum duty not to exceed that calculated *pro rata* on 80% Kerosene content. Further, Kerosene Oil distilled in Kwangtung and Kwangsi and shipped thence to other provinces is to pay on importation, in addition to interport duty and surtax, import duty make-up as follows:

No. 532 (a) G.U. 1.55
(b) G.U. 0.41.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

A. C. E. Braud,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 31st March, 1934.

Who's Who in China

(with Supplement)

The standard edition of *Who's Who in China*, published in 1931, has now been brought up to date through the publication of a 200-page supplement. The two books contain the pictures and biographical sketches of the leading men and women of affairs, in government service, business and the professions.

It's the only work of the kind in the English language, is fully indexed in both English and Chinese and most of the sketches contain the latest addresses in addition to information pertaining to date and place of birth, education, careers, etc.

No business office, home, school or public library is complete without *Who's Who in China* giving complete information about the leading men and women of affairs in the Chinese Republic.

If you already have the standard edition published in 1931, order the Supplement only. If not order both books. The prices in Chinese silver or U. S. currency, including postage are as follows:

	(In China)	(Abroad)
Standard Fourth Edition (1931)	$10.00 Ch.	$11.50 Ch. or U.S.$4.00
Supplement	2.50 Ch.	3.25 Ch. „ U.S. 1.00
Both Books	11.50 Ch.	13.50 Ch. „ U.S. 4.50

Send orders with check or postal order to the undersigned.

The China Weekly Review

160 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

An Oriental Pageant Before Occidental Eyes

All Men Are Brothers (Shui Hu Chuan). Translated by Mrs. Pearl S. Buck. Published by the John Day Company, New York.

It is said that translators are traitors. Certainly this saying can not be with fairness applied to Mrs. Buck's translation of the great Chinese novel—Shui Hu Chuan—which is indeed a remarkable accomplishment. The translation of such a voluminous Chinese novel, full of idomatic and slang expressions, is a titanic and difficult task. It not only requires a fundamental grasp of the Chinese language and historical and social conditions of China, but also entails an enormous patience and hard work. It seems that Mrs. Buck has overcome, if not completely triumphed over, all these handicaps and succeeded in giving the Western world a truly Chinese novel in its original form.

Shui Hu Chuan is a masterpiece of imagination in Chinese literature. It ranks as one of the greatest Chinese novels and has enjoyed a time-honored popularity among the people, high and low, ever since its appearane. The peculiar appeal of the book lies in its vivid characterization of personalities and dramatization of events. Mrs. Buck has rightly estimated it as "an excellent tale excellently told." Aside from its value as a piece of literature, the book also teaches a great lesson, the moral of which is that an oppressive and unjust government and evil social conditions can create terror among an otherwise law-abiding and peaceful living people and drive the more ambitions and capable of them to lead a life of banditry in a Robin Hood fashion. The story in the book tells of the life and adventures of 108 men who were compelled for the above reasons to flee from society and take refuge on a great mountain in Shantung set on a lake and surrounded by a ready marsh. Even to this day, Liang Shan Po, such being the name of the great bnadit lair, is still a name to conjure with to those who travel in that district. The story is said to have had a factual basis and the thirty-six chief robber barons mentioned in it actually lived at the end of the Northern Sung Dynasty. Probably originally written in the middle of the Ming Dynasty, the book had had undergone many alterations and revisions. Now, several editions of the book are in existence. The popularity of the book suffered a check during the Manchu Dynasty. It was forbidden from circulation in the reign of Emperor Chia Ching by a mandate and its reading was made a state offense.

A comprehensive review of Mrs. Buck's translation is impracticable in view of its bulky size. This reviewer has compared only two chapters of the translation with the original—the Prologue and Chapter I. The comments made below are limited only to this portion of the book and should not be assumed to be applied to the whole work. Judging from a comparative reading of these two chapters, it seems that the translation is quite adequate and very faithful to the original. It is really remarkable that Mrs. Buck has succeeded in overcoming many intricate passages which, if falling into less competent hands, would be indeed very difficult to handle. Her translation of some of the verses is excellent. However, one sweeping criticism that can be made about the translation is that the translator has succeeded only in reproducing the story, but not the spirit and vitality of it—that quality of vividness and dramatization which a reading of the original impresses one. This is said not to the discredit of the translator, but simply as an indication of the weakness and difficulty inherent in translation. The same criticism can be made, if a Western novel is translated into the Chinese language. The beauty and vitality of a language can be best appreciated in its original form; they can not be copied or reproduced.

Perhaps due to her over-emphasis on faithfulness to the original Mrs. Buck has permitted at times her sentences to be come too literal, dry and dull. On several occasions, one also notices discrepancies between the translation and the original. On others, the translator overlooked some minor points and made mistakes. As an illustration of difficulties in translation, I need only cite one passage in the preface. For eight characters in Chinese 用達其時事易靈也, Mrs. Buck has to employ 25 characters in English to make it understandable. Thus the translation reads: "Because the time for such things is passed and he will, if he undertakes them, have little space left to enjoy them." In sense, the translation is unimpeachable, but in form, the beauty of the original is totally lost.

Literalness in translation is a good quality, but sometimes it leads one to pitfalls. In some places, Mrs. Buck might have done better by taking a certain amount of liberty in expressing the sense of the passages rather than following every word of them too strictly. For example, she translated the phrase 能辨風雲氣色 as "he could change the winds and shape the clouds," while the original reads that he could see or distinguish the symptoms of the winds and clouds. The translation of 御香 as Imperial Jade incense is perhaps an oversight, for certainly Mrs. Buck knows the difference between the word 玉 meaning jade and the word 御 meaning imperial.

Errors in the translation are few. And these few are doubtless due more to oversight than to the lack of understanding of the original on the part of the translator. Here I list only a few obvious ones. On Page 29, she translated the word 暮 as "mid-night," while the word properly means "evening." The word 晌, which is meant in Chinese only a "short while," is translated as "halfday" (p.29). The translation of the term 好漢子 as "Good Son of Han" (p.30) is ill-made. This colloqual expression means simply a brave fellow; she could have done better in translating it that way. I notice she later corrected it by translating as "A goodly fellow" which is certainly a better translation. For the phrase of 教頭在上 she translated as "Sir, move to the seat of honor" (p. 31), I think she misunderstood the sense of it. In fact, it does not involve any action on the part of the First Instructor, but is only a polite expression meaning "You, the Honorable First Instructor." On Page 41. She translated 休得連累了英雄 as "Do not trouble yourself." The word "trouble" might be better substituted by the word "compromise" or "implicate" or "involve youself into trouble."

In the translation of such a long novel, errors and inaccuracies are not likely to be avoided. On the whole, it must be said that Mrs. Buck has done a good job out of a difficult work. Remembering Mrs. Buck's own creative works, however, one is not likely to conclude that she is at her best in this translation. In quality, it falls below her "Good Earth" and other novels. One finds that she is not herself in this work and her talents are cramped to suit the Chinese text rather than following the best way of her own expression.

C. H. Hoh.

New Map Shows Cradle of Future World Conflict

The Jih-Sin Geographical Institute at Shanghai, publishers of the popular Map of Manchuria and other useful maps, has just published a new map showing China, Japan and Far Eastern Russia. In view of the highly tense relations between Japan and Russia, the appearance of this map at the present moment is of considerable importance, as it shows the vital regions in Asia which are likely to form the battleground of the next world war. The China portion of the map includes all except Western China from Kwangtung province north to Mongolia and Manchuria. The Japan portion shows the whole Japanese Empire, including Korea, Formosa and the Japanese half of Sakhalin. The Russian portion gives practically all Siberia east of Lake Baikal. Together with these, there are two important and useful smaller maps showing respectively the military and naval establishments of Japan, and the Pacific Ocean with the zone for the maintenance of the status quo as regards the fortified areas, the Japanese Mandated Islands in the region, and the Philipine Islands. The nine Chinese coral islands in the South Seas which were occupied and annexed by France last year are also shown.

The map was compiled by Mr. Soo Chia-yung, formerly Professor at the National Wuhan University and now expert attached to the National Government's Committee for Study and Revision of Maps at Nanking. The compilation took the author almost two years, as references were made to materials from Chinese, Japanese, Russian and

British sources. The map gives place-names in both Chinese and English and is priced at $4.00 Mex. in China and G.$3.00 abroad. It is on sale at *The China Weekly Review*, 160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

"Pacific Affairs" Under Its New Editor

The first issue of *Pacific Affairs* (Honolulu) under the editorship of Owen Lattimore contains as the principal article, "Mongolia Enters World Affairs," by the editor. J. F. Normano discusses Japanese emigration to Brazil, in which the sentiment is expressed that "Brazil welcomes her (Japan's) sons and daughters." Other contributors are W. L. Holland, Saburo Matsukata, L. Carrington Goodrich, J. H. Boeke and Arnold J. Toynbee.

Russians, Who Posed as French Officials to Defraud Chinese, Arrested

A case somewhat similar to that which occurred about a year ago when certain Chinese were defrauded in connection with an incident where certain Russians pretended to be French Consular officials (one of them being introduced as such on the steps of the French Consulate General) occurred last week when a similar group had given a dinner at a cafe in the International Settlement where the Chinese who were to furnish the money to secure the privilege of opening an gambling den in the French Concession were to be introduced to the supposed French consular and police officials. The French Police, having got wind of the affair, were on hand at the time the dinner was to be given and in conjunction with Settlement Police, took into custody, four Russians—M. Stanovoy, B. S. Levitsky, M. Raminoff and G. E. Popoff, the last three being ex-convicts either in Shanghai or Harbin. The first mentioned is the owner of a cafe in the French Concession. The fifth, a suspect in the case, is J. Stanishersky, a Pole, who was also alleged to be a principal in a recent Frenchtown robbery case and to have a connections with the theft case of Lipkovsky's jewelry store on Nanking Road. The sixth Russian, Vladimir Logario, a painter was located at his home at 1003 Avenue Joffre by Brigadier Yankovsky.

When the case came up in the Chinese Court in the French Concession it was stated that through the introduction of Romanoff and Stanovoy, Levitsky and Popoff became acquainted with two Chinese, Zee Hai-doo, a former proprietor of the New World, amusement resort on Nanking Road, and Van Kung-shu, a resident of Chapei. Levitsky posed as a vice-consul of the French Consulate. and Popoff called himself the chief of the French Surete. They promised the two Chinese they could open a gambling house in the French Concession in return for $3,000 as "gift money." Van and Zee had paid $2,000 and promised to pay the balance following the formal sanction of the affair The trial of the case was to have been continued April 6.

Japanese Keen on Olympic Games

Dr. Yamamoto, a representative of the Japan Athletic Association and a professor of Science in Waseda University, arrived in Shanghai during the week from Manila in the company of Mr. Kubota, an official of the Manchukuo Athletic Federation to attend the proposed roundtable talks of China, Japan and the Philippines in connection with the participation of the Manchukuo athletic delegates in the Manila Olympic games.

Ikkaku Matisezawa, an official of the Japan Amateur Aquatic Sports Union in Tokyo and formerly manager of the Japanese swimming team to the 10th Olympic Games held in Los Angeles, arrived in Shanghai this week to back up Dr. Yamamoto. A tripartite conference of China, Japan and the Philippines in Shanghai in connection with the participation in the coming Far Eastern Olympic Games in Manila of the Manchukuo athletic delegates, is proposed.

Pratapp Deported from Canton, But Not Arrested in Shanghai

Raja Pratapp, Afghanistan sponsor of the Japanese Pan-Asia Movement, who had been deported from Canton for having tried to organise an "Oppressed Oriental Races Emancipation Society" there, has arrived at Shanghai. He was detained by order of the Chinese Bureau of Public Sefaty on Sunday April 1 because his passport was not in proper form, but was permitted to land after his papers had been verified by the Bureau officials. The report in the Japanese paper, *Nichi Nichi*, that Pratapp was arrested by the Chinese Authorities was not correct. It is understood that the Afghanistan leader is in Shanghai on some mission on behalf of the Japanese.

You Can't Fool A "Blood Test."

CLAIMS are one thing; proof is another. For two generations the manufacturers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have published letters from people who said they had recovered from weak, nervous, run-down, anaemic conditions by the use of these pills. These people were not doctors; their evidence, truthful and authentic as it was, was not proof.

One Sure Test of Any "Blood" Remedy

There is one sure proof of the efficiency of any remedy for thin blood, run-down, tired-out conditions. That is the power of the remedy to build up the *haemoglobin* content of the blood. Fortunately, modern science can accurately measure this.

The modern physician can tell pretty accurately just how much pep, energy and strength you have from the haemoglobin content of your blood. If a blood test shows that your haemoglobin is 40% below normal then your energy, vigour and strength are also approximately 40% below normal.

What Haemoglobin Does

It's the haemoglobin in your blood that carries life-giving oxygen from the lungs and nutriment from the digestive organs to the innermost cells of every organ and tissue of the body. The haemoglobin also clears the system of poisons. A blood stream deficient in haemoglobin fails to properly build up the system and to clear it of poisons. To restore a run-down, anaemic person to normal, the haemoglobin must be built up. A remedy that cannot do so is worthless. One that can do so safely, quickly and positively is a valuable medicinal preparation.

To prove the value of Dr. Williams Pink Pills arrangements were made with a reputable physician to test a group of typical run-down, anaemic patients. Blood tests were taken before the patients were started on a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and again one month later. There were eleven people in the group.

Results of the "Blood Test" of These Patients

Ten patients in the group increased their haemoglobin first month as follows: 6%—7%—11% (two)—13%—15%—17%—20%—22%—24%.

These tests furnished absolute proof of the efficiency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in building haemoglobin, the results, as a whole, being considered remarkable, particularly those showing increases of 20%, 22% and 24% in one month.

Only one patient of this group failed to increase her haemoglobin at the end of the month. An X-ray examination showed that two dead teeth were infecting the blood stream and nullifying the action of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After the teeth were removed, the patient continued with Dr. Williams Pink Pills and increased her haemoglobin content by 21% in two months—a remarkable improvement.

Blood Count Also Increased

In addition to increasing the haemoglobin, the blood tests also showed that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had increased the number of red blood corpuscles in every case where the count was below normal. As the red corpuscles are the carriers of haemoglobin, it can readily be understood that if the blood count is low, the body cells are being starved of haemoglobin and therefore also starved of oxygen, iron and nutriment. By increasing both the number of red corpuscles and the haemoglobin, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had increased the supplies of oxygen, iron and nutriment carried to the body cells, and built up the systems of these patients.

"Pep," Vigour, Strength Increased

At the end of the month's treatment, the patients in this group had increased their "pep", vigour and strength. Their colour had improved. They felt more like working and doing things. They really did not need a "blood test" to tell them how much good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done them. They knew it. Can you name any other remedy for which actual "blood tests" can be produced as absolute proof of its efficiency in the treatment of weak, run-down, thin-blood conditions?

Try this Treatment for 30 Days

You know before you start that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will produce positive, definite results. Why not start on a 30-days' treatment this very day?

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are as safe to give to run-down, thin-blooded children as to give to adults, particularly valuable as a builder after colds, flu, measles and whooping cough. Also valuable for "teen-age" weakness in girls and as a tonic during change of life. Obtainable from chemists everywhere.

68-257

Real Estate Review by Realty Investment Co.

We are all familiar with Shanghai as a great sea port and with the growth of population. But with each new factory built we realize that Shanghai is becoming a great industrial center. Another indicator is the ever increasing power consumption which is up for the first two months of this year in comparison with the corresponding months of last year.

New Building:

The largest new building permit for the week is for a foundry building with offices, off Kwenming Road—near Thorburn Road.

Also in the Eastern District 4 Chinese shops on Point Road, near the intersection of Paoting Road.

In the Western District on Ferry Road, near Haiphong Road, 12 Chinese Hongs with 2 gate houses.

Off Weihaiwei Road, between Yates and Chengtu Roads—to the South, 16 Chinese Hongs.

On Route Sieyes, near the corner of Dufour, 2 foreign houses and one two-story hong.

Modern Education in China Comes High

A *Reuter* message from Peiping says modern college education is an expensive thing in China as revealed in a statement issued by Yenching University, Peiping, in connection with its Million-Dollar Endowment Fund Campaign. It is estimated that the net cost of each student to Yenching, beyond what he pays himself, is over $800. This figure is based only on current operating expenditure and does not take into account the capital originally spent on its plant.

Joseph Pulitzer Says the American Press Remains Free

Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, in an address to the School of Journalism at Yenching University March 29 on the "Liberty of the Press," said that the National Recovery Act in America in no way limits the freedom of the press; the newspapers of the United States are just as free to-day to criticize the President and Governmemt as they have ever been.

A WONDERFUL SAFETY DEVICE!

As essential as his parachute to the airman who is equipped for any emergency, are Baby's Own Tablets to the home where there are children.

Few children escape health troubles of some kind or other, and wise parents therefore keep Baby's Own Tablets handy for the immediate correction of infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, croup, feverishness, headaches, colds, diarrhoea, worms, and similar ailments of childhood. Administered at the first signs that all is not well, this pleasant-tasting reliable children's medicine prevents the development of more serious conditions.

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The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, April 4, 1934

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S.$100=Sh. $287.25
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S.$100=Sh. $284.70
Demand selling rate on London:	£1 0 0.=Sh. $14.883
Demand rate on buying London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $14.769

68-258

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market—Steady — Business Done 1,560.000 Shares

April. 5 1934

1933-34 High	1933-34 Low	Div. $ per Sh.	STOCK	Tue. Apr. 3	Wed. Apr. 4
13¾	3	—	Adams Express	9¾	10
33	11⅛	0.60	Alaska Juneau	22⅛	21¾
160	70¾	6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	151⅞	151¾
107⅛	19½	4.00	American Can	100¼	101¼
19⅜	5⅞	—	American & Foreign Power	10⅛	10
44⅞	7¼	—	American & Foreign Power 7% Pfd.	22	Unq.
58½	23⅝	5.00	Amer. & For. Power 5% debs. of 2030	51	51½
27¼	3¼	—	American Metal Company	24	25¼
53½	10¾	—	American Smelting	45½	45
134¾	86½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	120¼	120⅛
94¾	50¾	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	69	69¾
43¼	10⅞	1.00	American Waterworks	20⅝	20¾
80	35	6.00	American Waterworks $6 preferred	Unq.	Unq.
22⅞	5	—	Anaconda Copper	15½	15¾
18⅝	5⅞	—	Atlas Corporation	13	13
84¼	31	2.00	Auburn Automobiles	54	53½
37⅞	8¼	—	Baltimore & Ohio	29⅝	29⅞
49½	10⅛	—	Bethlehem Steel	43	43
37⅞	18	1.60	Borden Company	22¾	23
28½	5½	0.25	Borg Warner	26¼	26
20⅞	7¼	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	17¼	17¼
103½	30½	—	Case, J. I.	72½	73½
47⅞	16⅝	1.40	Chase National Bank	28¾	27¾
52½	14⅞	2.50	Chesapeake Corporation	42⅞	43
59	7¾	1.00	Chrysler Corporation	55⅝	55½
46¼	25	5.50	Cities Service Power & Light 5½s/52	39	39½
28⅞	9	0.50	Columbia Gas & Electric	15½	15¼
6⅛	1⅝	—	Commonwealth & Southern	2½	2½
64⅛	34⅛	3.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	37⅝	37⅜
20½	4⅞	—	Continental Oil	20⅛	20¾
9	2⅝	—	Coty Inc.	7½	7⅝
5⅞	1½	—	Curtiss Wright Company	4½	4⅜
102¾	32⅛	*2.00	Du Pont de Nemours	97¼	98¼
93¾	46	3.00	Eastman Kodak	89	89
41⅝	10	—	Electric Bond & Share	17¼	16⅞
66¾	25	6.00	Electric Bond & Share $6 preferred	45¼	45¼
15¾	3⅛	—	Electric Power & Light	7⅛	7
19	12	—	Fox Film "A"	15⅛	15⅝
10¾	2⅞	—	General Aviation	Unq.	Unq.
30¼	10½	0.40	General Electric	23⅜	22⅜
39⅞	21	1.50	General Foods	34	34½
41½	10	*1.00	General Motors	39⅛	38⅞
49⅛	13¼	1.00	General Railway Signal	41¼	43
27⅝	12	1.20	Gold Dust	21⅝	21½
47½	9¼	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	36	35½
40	6⅛	—	International Cement	29½	29
46⅛	13⅝	0.60	International Harvester	41⅞	42
28⅛	6¾	—	International Nickel	28¼	27¾
21¾	5⅛	—	International Tel. & Tel.	15¼	15⅛
67½	20⅛	4.50	Int. Tel. & Tel. conv. 4½s of 1939	71	71½
65¼	21¼	—	Johns Manville	58⅛	58
26	7⅜	—	Kennecott	20½	20½
79⅞	37½	2.40	Lehman Corporation	72⅛	73¼
99⅞	40½	*4.00	Liggett & Myers "B"	89¾	90½
36½	8½	1.00	Loew's Inc.	32¾	32¾
25¼	10¾	1.20	Lorillard P. (Com.)	17⅛	17¼
35⅜	8⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	32	32⅛
64½	16⅞	1.00	National City Bansk (bid price)	29½	29
41⅞	5⅝	—	National Distiller	28¾	28¾
60½	34	5.00	New England Grs & Electric 5s 1947	53⅛	53½
58½	14	—	New York Central	36⅜	36⅛
36½	12¾	8%S	North American	17¾	18¼
96¾	31½	2.00	Owens Illionois Glass	84½	85½
31⅞	15	1.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	19¾	19¾
6⅞	1⅜	—	Packard Motors	5⅞	5¾
42½	12¾	0.50	Pennsylvania Railroad	34⅜	35
6⅝	1⅛	—	Penn road Corporation	3	3¼
19½	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	19½	19¾
12¼	3	—	Radio Corporation	7⅞	7⅞
54¼	26½	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	41	41
50⅞	12½	—	Sears Roebuck	48½	49⅛
19½	6	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corporation	16¾	17
28	14¼	2.00	Southern California Edison	19⅛	19¼
22½	5⅛	—	Standard Gas & Electric	12¼	12¼
77	35	6.00	Standard Gas & Elec. 6% notes 1935	66½	66
49¾	22¾	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	45⅝	45¾
60¾	46	3.80	Sterling Products	54¼	54¼
9	1½	—	Studebaker	7⅞	7⅞
30⅛	10¾	1.00	Texas Corporation	27¼	27¾
9⅜	2⅝	0.12	Transamerica	7	7
51⅞	19¾	1.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	44⅞	44⅞
132¾	61¼	6.00	UnionPacific	128	129½
46⅞	16½	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	23½	23¼
14¼	4⅛	—	United Corporation	6¼	6¼
25	14	1.20	United Gas Improvement	16⅞	16⅛
25	2⅞	—	U. S. Rubber	20¾	20
67½	23⅜	—	U. S. Steel	52¾	52¼
51½	21½	*2.00	Universal Leaf Tobacco	Unq.	45
28⅝	7⅝	—	Vanadium	27⅞	27½
9⅛	1	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	7¼	Unq.
58¾	19¾	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	39	38½
53½	25⅛	2.40	Woolworth	50¼	51⅝

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